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ANCE is easy. INDIAN
INSURANCE COM-
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the
place of one's own
country. ONE'S OWN
INSURANCE COM-
PANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIV NO. 53

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936

SIXTEEN PAGES

Prosperity Budget Reveals Poverty Of People

FINANCE MEMBER SHRINKS FROM MAIN TASK

Greater Inclination Towards Secrecy INDIA BUDGET X-RAYED

"We miss in this budget both a substantial reduction in taxes and the absence of any well devised plan for placing India's finances on a stable basis. . . . It is a less illuminating document than previous budgets and indicates greater inclination towards secrecy."—MR. MANU SUBEDAR.

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.
Interviewed by the "United Press" on the Budget proposals introduced by Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, Mr. Manu Subedar said:—

"The Finance Member assailed by different forces, has perhaps reached a suitable compromise in the budget, but he has not given due weight to Indian commercial opinion. By underestimating revenues, he has reached an increased surplus, on the strength of which he calls this a prosperity budget. He proceeds, instead of using it for tax reduction, to distribute the surplus on non-recurring objects, some of which like the reconstruction of Quetta should not be met from revenue at all. My complaint against the Finance Member would be that, instead of reconstructing the system of finances, he is just tinkering with it. He is playing for too much safety, and, while keeping up largeness up his sleeve, so as to secure requests for finance for the next one or two years, he is shrinking from the main task of tax reduction, which is overdue, particularly in respect of the surcharges. That the surpluses will be larger than he estimates, may be guessed from the proposed reorganisation of the income-tax law, which will come during this year and which will result in more revenue. The commercial community will have to face increased railway rates in certain directions and should receive a corresponding reduction of some other burdens in general taxes."

TEST OF PROSPERITY
The prosperity, which India seeks, is the prosperity of a favourable balance of trade on merchandise, excluding gold. The Finance Member has not chosen to deal with this test of prosperity. Nor has he enunciated the official policy in the matter of exports of gold, against which there is a universal outcry. If the meaning of India's credit is the ability of Government and public bodies to borrow at a lower rate, then the Finance Member has certainly achieved this result. But, if credit depends on solvency and increasing prosperity and a material addition of the assets, then for credit in that sense, the budget makes little provision."

TENDENCY TOWARDS SECRECY
"Budgetting for an increased expenditure merely because it is a surplus year, is undesirable, and the warning that the defence expenses may have to be increased, justifies the demand from the legislature that no such increase should take place unless elected representatives are fully associated with the whole programme. It is a less illuminating document than previous budgets and indicates greater inclination towards secrecy."

PROOF OF PEOPLE'S POVERTY

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.
Interviewed by the "United Press" on the budget proposals introduced by the Finance Member, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—
"The accounts for the year 1934-35; the revised estimates for the year 1935-36 and the Budget proposals for the coming year reveal (Continued On Page 7.)

Nation Will Become Play-Thing Of Moderates

PATTABHI EXPLODES MINISTERIALIST MYTHS

MADRAS, (By Mail)

"If Congressmen decide to accept ministerial offices, the fate of direct action is once for all sealed and for generation the country will be the play-thing of moderate politicians under the new name of 'Congressmen'."

This is the verdict given by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee on the controversial issue of acceptance of offices by Congressmen, in the course of a treatise he has written on the subject.

Dr. Pattabhi says:—

"All that the Bombay session had done was to authorise entry into the Legislatures and at the same time reject the new Reforms. It is wrong, therefore, to presume that the authorisation to enter Legislatures applied and would apply to the new Legislatures as well."

Responsible statesmen and leaders have only posted the statement that the Lucknow session would endorse entry into the Legislatures. That clearly means that the endorsement remains yet to be made. Once the endorse-

ment is made, the issue naturally arises whether having entered the Councils, Congressmen should turn it to the best account or not.

MAHATMA'S POSITION.

"Most people, partial to council-entry and office acceptance, mention two points in support of their position. One point is that office acceptance is not the acceptance of the Reform Scheme, and the second point is that Mahatma Gandhi has declared that Council-entry has come to stay and that it is the 'Dharma' of

NO LOANS TO BELLIGERENTS America's Definite Step Towards Neutrality

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.
By barring loans to the warring nations the new Neutrality law is a new and definite step towards preserving neutrality of the United States, declared President Roosevelt in a statement. He said the policies originally announced by himself and Senator Cordell Hull would be maintained in effect. He appealed again for restriction of trade with the belligerents to the normal peacetime levels.

council-entrants to accept office. "To take the second first, Mahatma Gandhi's approval of council-entry was not, by choice. It was as a 'pisaller' that he thought of it. His two speeches at Patna in April 1934 clearly showed that the country—the leaders in the country—were lying helpless, motionless, and lifeless and that any kind of activity was better than no activity and accordingly he would ask them to go into councils and work on the council front. Moreover he added he knew that such friends were not fit for any other work. It is his habit, his settled practice, an invariable trait of his character to urge upon his opponents and friends, the duty—the sacredness of duty—of carrying out what they consider to be right. Let us therefore not hang our heads on the peg of Mahatma Gandhi's endorsement."

HOW TO WRECK REFORMS
"Then there remains the second point, namely, whether acceptance of office under the new reforms would be tantamount to acceptance of the reforms themselves. No one says so, but every one would ask whether acceptance of office would be tantamount to rejection of the Reform scheme. How would you reject the Reform scheme? Is it by entering into the Councils brought by it into existence, accepting Ministries created by it and working the Reforms for all your worth or for all their worth?"

Not to form Ministries was the basis of the wrecking of the programme inaugurated by Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. They had wrecked the scheme, though only for a while by making Ministry formation impossible. Now you go and straightaway accept Ministries. How then can you wreck? Whom do you wreck? You can only wreck yourself so that deadlocks and wreckage are out of the question."

"Two other suggestions and an alternative are presented. One is that it is your object to make safeguards, reservations and communal differences inoperative and the other is that it is your object to carry out the Karachi programme through the Provincial Councils. These require close examination."

"The Reform scheme has been hammered out after ascertaining by various means all the methods by which Indians hoped to advance their political status through them. The Simon Commission, the four Round Table Conferences, the White Paper, the J. P. C. Report, the Bill, the amendments in the Lords, the approval of the Commons, the Act with all these filtrations, we know how the solution has been sucked up by the filtering media leaving practically no filtrate. In the face of these experiences, it is for us to state how we shall make safeguards, reservations and communal differences inoperative and how we shall carry out the Karachi programme."

NO HOPE FOR KARACHI RESOLUTIONS

"The Karachi programme comprises certain fundamental rights and duties which have been denied to India by certain lawless laws, or repressive laws, as they

(continued on page 7)

FRANCE AND NAVAL TALKS

Signature To Agreement
Will Be Subject To
Reservations

LONDON, Feb. 29.
The new instructions which the French delegates to the Naval Conference asked from Paris after the decision of Italy not to sign the Naval Treaty at present, have been received in London. It is understood that the Delegation has been authorised to continue discussion for Naval Agreement on a Three Power basis but France's signature will be subject to reservations.—Reuter.

SOLUTION YET TO BE FOUND

Mr. Jinnah Denies Press
Report

LAHORE, March 1.
Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah who arrived here this morning, made a statement to the press, as follows:—

"I have seen the report in a Delhi paper saying that I made a statement, at the meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League at New Delhi, yesterday, that as a result of negotiations, the Sikhs in the Punjab are prepared to express their regret to the Moslems, if Moslem feelings have been wounded by any of their actions, but that they were not prepared to give up the land in dispute."

"This statement is without foundation. I have not disclosed to anybody, at what stage we are in our conversations what I did say, this has been the case of the Sikhs from the beginning and the case of the Moslems has been that they want possession, between these two contentions, we have to find a solution which will be honourable to both parties and I am going back to Lahore and will be doing my best to find an amicable settlement if possible."—A.P.

CITY HOTEL TRAGEDY

Man And Woman Found
Dead

The Welcome Hindu Hotel was the scene of a double tragedy on Saturday, when one Meenakshi Sundaram and a woman believed to be his wife, were found dead in a room, apparently caused by opium poisoning.

So far no relatives of the deceased were traced and the bodies were sent for post-mortem examination.

Baster Maharani's Ashes For India

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 29.
The late Maharani of Baster had been in England since September. She was operated upon for appendicitis in October. Complications later set in which resulted in her death.
Her ashes will be taken to India. The Maharajah had been for some time engaged in anthropological research work in the Cambridge University.

Wheeler Committee

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 1.
The Wheeler Committee meets here on Wednesday next when they are expected to sign the report.

It is believed that divergence of opinions will be expressed on several points.

The Assistant Transportation Officer at Chakradharpur, B. N. Railway, wires under date March 1:—

Through running was resumed at 23/30 hours on February 29.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCES

Can't Be Neglected Any
More, Says Sir Austen
Chamberlain

RUGBY, Feb. 29.
The expansion of the Defence Services was warmly approved by Sir Austen Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham last night. He emphasised that Britain had no warlike ambitions to gratify. She had disarmed in the hope that the example set by one great nation might be followed by others, but that hope had been disappointed.

At the very moment when the invitation from the British and French Governments in which Italian Government joined had been issued to Germany to meet in friendly and equal conference to discuss some joint limitation of arms which might take the place of the unilateral disarmament of Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, the German Government withdrew from the League of Nations and declared that it would no longer be bound by those conditions and that it would act as it thought fit in the matter of rearmament."

THE PORTENT
It was in the course of creating the most powerful army in Europe it had created in an amazingly short time a most powerful air force. It had organised and prepared its whole immense industry for production of warlike supplies. It was inculcating by speech, lesson and text book the old doctrine of force. That was the portent which for her own safety Britain could not neglect."

THE NEW FACTOR.
New air arm had completely changed the position of Britain which had hitherto been immune from invasion. It was that new factor, that new danger which was presenting Britain with an entirely new problem and had obliged her to examine afresh the object for which three services were maintained. He had never been an alarmist, but in the face of the world which was rearming his view was that it was not safe for Britain to neglect her defences any longer."

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO LEAGUE

Further, it was not right, for, as members of a collective system, they had undertaken obligations on behalf of common security to other nations as well. He could not continue to advocate the support of the League and the fulfilment of obligations to it, unless this country put its defensive forces into proper state and put behind such policy the strength that a great Empire ought to wield in its support.—B. O. W.

BOYCOTT LEIPZIG FAIR

Karachi Socialist Suggests
Reply To Hitler's
Outburst

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Feb. 25.
A mild sensation was caused in the tea party arranged last evening in honour of Mr. E. J. Hug, the representative of German manufacturers and a propagandist of the Leipzig International Fair, at the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, when he was questioned by Mr. Bhadrashankar Bhatt, a local Congress Socialist worker, about Herr Hitler's latest outburst against India.

Mr. Bhatt asked him if the Fair had State aid the answer to which coming in the affirmative, Mr. Bhatt said that India would not have to do anything with such a fair, for no country could tolerate an insult such as was hurled at Indians by Herr Hitler. Mr. Hug promised to get into touch with his country and enquire about the said speech of Herr Hitler.

Italians Claim Victory At Tembien Ras Kassa's Army Broken Up With Heavy Losses?

"Abyssinians' Repeated Charges Repulsed:
3,000 Killed"

ROME, March 1.
The battle at Tembien, which began on February 27, can be considered as won. According to reports from Asmara, the Abyssinians fought furiously to avoid encirclement, but Ras Kassa's army was broken up, suffering grave losses, and enormous quantities of arms, animals and materials were captured. Aircraft is now engaged in exploiting the victory.

CHARGES REPULSED.
Abyssinians made repeated charges with fresh troops, but were always repulsed. It is estimated that 3,000 Abyssinians were killed, and it is claimed that the Italian losses were kept to the minimum.—Reuter.

Hundreds Perish In Hand-To-Hand Fighting

ADDIS ABABA, March 1.
A desperate battle is proceeding along the river Samre, about 20 miles west of Antalo—Amba Alagi Road. According to unofficial reports Italians are advancing from

the east encountering fierce resistance from the armies of Ras Kassa and Ras Mouloungeta.

It is reported hundreds of Italians and Abyssinians perished in hand-to-hand fighting near Muggia, 12 miles northwest of Amba Alagi. When the fighting began Italians bombarded the Abyssinian positions with mountain field artillery, but several Abyssinian bayonet charges rendered the employment of artillery impossible. Latest reports indicate a stalemate on this sector, but heavier fighting, it is reported, has begun in Tembien.—Reuter's Special Reports

A Sacred Trust

KING EDWARD'S GREETINGS TO PRINCES
AND PEOPLE OF INDIA

Assurance Of Continuing Promotion Of
Well-Being Of His Subjects

LONDON, March 1.
King Edward in the first broadcast address as the reigning monarch recalled it as an ancient tradition of British Monarchy for the new Sovereign to send a message to his people.

Paying tribute to King George, he referred to his long and wonderful reign and said through his reign he set a high example of constant devotion to duty. In the Dominions, India, Colonies and Dependencies the Bonds of the Crown were strengthened by personal devotion to my father. The King sent greetings to the Princes and the people of India, and said he regarded it a solemn trust, and maintains the strengthened associations between the British and Indian peoples.

"REIGNED HEARTS OF PEOPLE."
Queen Mary, the Royal Family and he himself had been greatly helped by the world-wide tributes and genuine sorrow it appreciated his value. He reigned the hearts of his people. It was his happiness to know, before he died, that his long years of unstinted service were rewarded by devotion and affection so perfectly expressed by Jubilee demonstrations.

It falls on me to carry on his work. I am better known to most of you as Prince of Wales, as the man who during the War and since had the opportunity of getting to know the people nearly of every country, under all conditions and circumstances, and although I now speak as King I am still the same man who has that experience and whose constant effort will be to continue to promote the well-being of his fellow-men.

A RICH HERITAGE.
May the future bring peace and understanding throughout the world, prosperity and happiness to the British people, and may we be the heritage which is ours.

REFERENCE TO INDIA.
Referring to India, the King said:—
"To Princes and people of India I send greetings as King Emperor. Manifestations of your sorrow and your loyalty at this time have been a source of deep gratification

Troopship's Late Arrival

(Special Cable)
LONDON, March 1.
Troopship "Cameronia" from India arrived in Southampton four days late owing to propeller trouble.

Labourers Entombed

ALLAHABAD, March 1.
Three labourers were entombed this afternoon while digging the foundation trench of a house, which collapsed. Labourers were caught under the falling earth. When extricated one was found dead, and the others in serious condition were sent to the hospital.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

EMPEROR SUMMONS SAIONJI.

TOKIO, March 1.
The Emperor has summoned the elder statesman, M. Saionji, to advise in the choice of successor to Premier Okada and Viscount Saionji. This coupled with the suicide of Captain Monaka, and imprisonment of other rebels officers, while all mutineers and non-commissioned officers and privates are confined to cells it is interpreted in some quarters as a sign of liberals regaining the upperhand.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted.—A Bombay Commercial Association requires a competent and clever Secretary knowing Gujarati, well versed and conversant with problems of trade, commerce and industry and possessing legal knowledge. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 5696 "Bombay Chronicle."

Short-hand-typist Clerk, aged below 25, pay 30, accuracy essential. Apply Box No. 5694, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Marine Engineer B.O.T. 1st and 2nd Class (experienced) for Steamship Co., Gujarati Graduate Clerks. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 369/371, Hornby Road, Third floor, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (57093).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To Let from 1st April, Blocks of 3 rooms for Christians at Parel Tram Terminus, opp. Apollo Cinema, in new building. Apply Noormamad Abdulla. (56999).

To be let, Commodious and well- ventilated, single rooms, rent Rs. 9 to 12 p.m. Opposite Dadar G. I. P. Railway Station, Nalgam Cross Road. Apply Mehta, Madhownji Thackersey Estate. (5683).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let, Small and big offices in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, opp. New Customs at very cheap and reduced rents. (56983).

44. MEDICAL.

Doctors and Medical Profession is herewith informed that the price of Infra Red Ray Lamp (Electric Light Treatment) is now Rs. 25 only. Particulars from Electro Medical Apparatus Co., Post Box 392, Bombay. (56965).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Failed Matriculates can avoid their weak subject by appearing at Senior Cambridge Examination. For particulars apply for prospectus, Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (56977)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Indian Who's Who. 2500 Biog- raphies of leading Europeans and Indians in India. Most valuable and interesting. Indispensable to Business Houses. Over 600 pages profusely illustrated. Few copies left, now. Price Rs. 3 only (Postage extra annas 6). Yeshanand & Co., P. B. No. 1020, Bombay. (5688)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1936. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 16th March 1936, till 1 P. M. (S. T.). The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. E. GLADSTONE
SOLOMON,
Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 29th February, 1936.
2737.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BROACH TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following materials to be supplied F. O. R. Broach. The covers should be superscribed "Tenders for" and should reach the undersigned on or before 10th March 1936, during office hours together with a deposit of Rs. 50/- as earnest money for each item.

- 17500 sq. ft. Shahbad stones. 2' x 1' - 3" x 3" size.
- 12000 sq. ft. Shahbad stones. 2' x 1' - 6" x 3" size.
- 100 Brass 1/2" to 1" Stone chips.
- 500 Brass Road Metal. 1 1/2" to 2" size.
- 75 Tons, 10-20 penetration asphalt.
- Miller's Paddle type mixer (For mixing road metal and asphalt) 5 C.F. capacity.
- Asphalt boiler, 250 gallons capacity.

B. A. PATEL
B.Sc. B.E., L.S.G.D.
Chief Officer and Engineer,
Broach Borough Municipality.
2740.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED an Assistant Foreman for the Furniture Workshop, Central Jail, Rangoon, on a consolidated pay of Rs. 100/- per mensem. The appointment is temporary in the first instance but is likely to be made permanent. Candidates for the appointment must possess a sound practical knowledge of Cabinet making and have experience in the manufacture of furniture and cane work. They should be able to do practical work at the Bench and make full size detailed drawings. They should further be able to operate the machines installed in connection with wood work and carpentry and be responsible for their care and maintenance. The selected candidate will be required to train convicts in furniture making, draughtsmanship, timber selection and economical timber cutting. Applications stating age, nationality and qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1936. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned by designation and not by name. No reply will be given to unsuccessful candidates. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government Officials and other influential persons will disqualify him for the appointment.

J. FINDLAY.
M.A., M.B., Ch. B.,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Burma.
2742.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion		Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion		Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion		Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions		Rs. 3-8-0

Morissal Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE
GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO
LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FILM PRODUCING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

In India may be visited by one Syed Mohammed Hosain of Trinidad, West Indies. The undersigned will not be responsible for the acts or liabilities of this man with whom he has no partnership or other connection.
RANJIT KUMAR,
Trinidad.
2781.

Public Notices

LOST OLD SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share certificates Nos. 6334, 6553 and 6579 in respect of five ordinary shares Nos. 73578, 83166, 83168 and 87329 of the old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Vithaldas Valabhram Deed have been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the company, at their registered office, Electric House, Post, Fort, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an Allotment letter for the shares of the new company, which the said old shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 2nd March, 1936.
5708.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Temporary Receipt No. 61316 dated 22-10-1935 for 100 Ordinary Shares Nos. 83160/83184, 83210/83234, 86275/86314 and 84195/84204 standing in the name of Dr. Sayed Hamid Ali has been lost or misplaced. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the above Company within one month from the date hereof; otherwise a duplicate receipt will be issued to Dr. Sayed Hamid Ali who has applied for the same.
LALJI NARANJJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1936.
5706.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 246 OF 1936.

DOSSABHOY COOVERJI SHROFF of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, merchant, carrying on business at Crawford Market, without the Fort of Bombay on behalf of himself and all the other creditors of Behramji Ijlari Zaroliwala alias Behramji Manekji Zaroliwala deceased. ... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) **MANEKJI BEHRAMJI ZAROLIWALA** and
(2) **MANEKBAI MANEKJI ZAROLIWALA**, Parsi Inhabitants the heirs of the deceased above-named being respectively the father and mother of the said deceased residing at Saronda in the Thana District. Defendants.

The Creditors of Behramji Ijlari Zaroliwala alias Behramji Manekji Zaroliwala deceased.

PURSUANT to the Order herein made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 7th day of February, 1936, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order I, Rule 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the above-named Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other creditors of Behramji Ijlari Zaroliwala alias Behramji Manekji Zaroliwala, deceased praying:

- That the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
- That the defendants may be ordered to render an account of the assets of the deceased taken possession of by them and to pay the same to the person or persons appointed by this Hon'ble Court.
- That such fit and proper person may be appointed receiver of the said estate with such powers as to the Hon'ble Court may seem fit, for interim receiver and for costs.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on the 18th day of March, 1936, the suit has been fixed for hearing and final disposal. Dated this 28th day of February, 1936.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

The 28th day of February, 1936.
UNWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2744.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALACHOWKI ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 913 of 1908 (Gabriel David Pereira vs. Peter Paul Pereira and others) and in Suit No. 2147 of 1923 (Maria Jose Ayallae Pereira vs. Joseph Pascoal Pereira and others) and in Appeal No. 24 of 1920, Suit No. 2147 of 1928 in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Order dated the 20th March, 1931, made in the said suits, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction (To-day) MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1936 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises:

ALL that piece of land of Foras tenure with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalachowki Road at Chinchpokli, measuring about 321 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 8366 and 8367, Old Street Nos. 11 and 12 and present No. 27.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphary Ferreira and Dvan, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE AT H. M. I. N. DOCKYARD, OF SECONDHAND MACHINERY, FURNITURE, CLOTHING, LAMPS, METALS, ETC.

By order of the Director of Contracts, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 9th March, 1936, from 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and on subsequent days at H. M. I. N. Dockyard, furniture, clothing, glasses, wire, brass, old copper and other metals, drums, shipwright stores, electric stores, lamps, tins, blankets and second-hand machineries, surplus stores such as Augers, screw, brass locks and cocks, valves, lead tubes, hand pumps, iron blocks, water closets, and iron pulleys. Full cash payment for lots up to Rs. 100/- and for lots over Rs. 100/-, 20 per cent Cash as deposit and balance within 7 days. Delivery to be completed within 21 working days.

Cheque will not be accepted.
CRAWFORD and Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SALVAGE WORK IN PROGRESS

Over 6,700 Dead Bodies Recovered For Quetta Debris So Far

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)
Information has been received from Quetta that salvage continued during the week in Wards 1-11, 14-16, 18 and 19. Majority of houses salvaged were in Wards 6, 7, 8, and 9, as under:—
Ward No. 6: 33 houses.
Ward No. 7: 22 houses.
Ward No. 8: 314 houses.
Ward No. 9: 38 houses.
Property valued at Rs. 2,77,887-13-0 was recovered bringing the grand total upto Rs. 48,78,385-4-0. 1983 dead bodies were recovered from the city, bringing the total upto 14-2-1936 to 6,785.

No hut was completed during the week ending 13th February 1936 and 1606 are still under construction. 434 huts were constructed upto the end of the previous week.

There has been no expenditure on Karez, Water Mills, etc. for the period from 7th February 1936 to 13th February 1936, the total standing at Rs. 85,061-1-8.

The number of persons accommodated in the Brewery Camp on 15th February was 566 of whom 26 were drawing free rations.

Relief sanctioned during the period from 8th February 1936 to 13th February 1936 amounted to Rs. 9,541-14-9 and payments sanctioned during the same period amounted to Rs. 9,116-14-9. The total relief sanctioned upto 13-2-1936 amounted to Rs. 2,38,979-10-9 of which payments to the extent of Rs. 2,17,239-0-3 have been made. The latter amount does not include figures of allotment and expenditure on Rural Reconstruction or Relief in Kalat State.

The total number of cases in which relief has been extended to sufferers by this office is as follows:—

Upto 7-2-1936: 2638.
From 8-2-1936 to 13-2-1936: 61.
Total 2699.—United Press.

GURUKULA 'VARSITY' ANNIVERSARY

Prof. Satyavrata's Appeal To Make Function A Success

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.
Professor Satya Vrata, Governor and Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, who is on a visit to Bombay in connection with the work of raising funds for the institution has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The 34th anniversary of the Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, founded by Swami Shradhdhanand of immortal fame, commences from the 6th of March, 1936. The function will be attended by tens of thousands of lovers of the Gurukula system of education from all over India. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. M. S. Aney, Dr. Bhagwan Das and some other prominent members of the Assembly have consented to grace the occasion by their presence. The Convocation address will be delivered by Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government, the Punjab. Various conferences dealing with religious, social and national subjects will be held and will be presided over by prominent leaders of the country."

"I invite the lovers of national education to muster strong there and make the function a success. Moreover, before leaving Bombay I take the opportunity of thanking friends who have helped me in the cause of collecting funds for the Gurukula University. My special thanks are due to Messrs. Umashanker Dixit, Jhinabhai Joshi, Ramnath Chopra, Swami Ramanand and the proprietors of the Sharma Trading Co. who gave their valuable time to the deputation and made it a success in these days of dullness all round."—United Press.

CHEMICAL JOURNAL FOR POONA

POONA, Feb. 29.
The publication of the first number of the "Rasayanam," a journal for the progress of chemical science, conducted by the Rasayana-Nidhi of Poona will take place on Sunday, 1st March, in the Assembly Hall of the Sir Parashurambhai College under the presidency of Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

German Scholarships For Indian Students

The Alexander von Humboldt Scholarships of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, Berlin, are available for Indians who desire to carry on research work or complete their higher studies in Germany. The scholarships are given to persons of exceptional ability who have already completed their academic courses in India. The scholarships consist of 1000 RM for an academic year, and on certain conditions may be extended to another year.

Applications will be received by the Indo-German News Exchange, P. O. Box No. 84, Delhi, upto 4th March. The applications must contain in duplicate form a short account of the academic qualifications of the applicant and the course of studies he proposes to undertake in Germany. The applications must be followed by certificates and testimonials from professors and eminent public men.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Case For Amendment Of Indian Companies Act

Bombay Shareholders' Association's Representation To Government

A series of representations submitted by the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association (Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street) to the Government of India in connection with amendment of the Indian Companies Act have been filed in the form of a book entitled "The Indian Companies Act; case for amendment." The book runs into 234 pages and is divided into twenty chapters dealing with different subjects traversing almost the whole ground covered by the existing Act. In view of the Government's intention to introduce the new Companies Bill in the current session of the Legislative Assembly, the publication is most opportune and will be welcomed by all those interested in the subject. The book contains much useful information and bears the imprint of considerable industry, knowledge and experience. Whether one agrees with the views expressed in the representations or not, there can be no doubt that the Committee of the Association have rendered great public service by presenting the view-point of the investor in an effective manner.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM.

Chapter 1 deals with the managing agency system. The Association extends that the managing agency system in relation to new companies should be prohibited by law and that in relation to existing companies the same should be statutorily controlled in the manner indicated in the Chapter. In the Association's opinion it is not impossible to start industries in India without managing agents and in this connection it quotes the instances of two cement companies established in Bombay some years ago without managing agents. The Association has severely criticised the financial methods of managing agents whom it describes as "fair weather friends."

Instances have been quoted to show how the system of financing by managing agents has opened a door to serious abuses and how it has bred uncertainty, unstable and unreliable. The Association observes that apart from the serious abuses which the system has led to, the greatest objection to it lies in the fact that it has made the Directors subservient to the will of the managing agents.

In an event the Association maintains that the system as applied to banking concerns should be abolished by law and in this behalf relies upon the recommendations made by the Banking Committee at page 459 of the Minority Report. For similar reasons the Association has urged that the system as applied to insurance companies and public utilities should also be held void.

SUGGESTIONS

Subject to the above contentions, the Association has made several specific suggestions for statutory control of the managing agency system. The following are some of the suggestions made:—

1. Period of managing agencies should be curtailed.
2. Appointment of new managing agents should be subject to the approval of the Company in General Meeting.
3. Remuneration of managing agents should be on profit basis only.
4. Managing agents should not be entitled to perform any subsidiary services or to contract with the Company or do any other work for the Company.
5. Receipt of any indirect profit, commission, allowance, compensation etc. by managing agents should be penalized.
6. Managing agents should be prohibited from:—
(a) assigning their agreement;
(b) mortgaging their commission;
(c) receiving compensation on winding up;
(d) insisting upon being appointed managing agents of the transferee company in consequence of any transfer of the Company to any other Company.
7. Directors should have full control over managing agents and all provisions to the contrary should be made void.

PROSPECTUSES.

Chapter 2 of the Association has examined the existing law with regard to prospectuses and offers for sale. It has recommended that offers for sale should be subject to the same provisions as are applicable to prospectuses and that issue of abridged prospectuses should be prohibited. In the opinion of the Association absence of provision making those responsible for issuing a Prospectus guilty of an offence for non-compliance with the statutory particulars required to be disclosed by sec. 93 of the existing Act constitutes a grave defect in the law. Consequently the section has been rendered ineffective as in a series of instances company promoters taking advantage of this defect have suppressed with impunity particulars with regard to such important matters as Director's interest, differential voting rights, interest of holders of deferred shares in the property and profits of the company, minimum subscription etc.

The Association has examined the amendments made in the English Companies Act 1929 with regard to prospectuses and has tried to show how these amendments fall far short of protecting the interests of the intending subscribers. It points out that the auditor's Report envisaged by Clause 1 of Part II of the 4th Schedule to the English Companies Act should be amplified in several respects. With regard to valuation reports usually contained in Prospectuses the Association has referred to the recommendations contained in the Report of the New Zealand Commission and has urged that action should be taken in India on the lines of these recommendations.

After examining the require-

Improving Quality Of Sugar Made By Indigenous Process

Madras Agricultural Chemist's New Process For Manufacture Of Active Charcoal From Paddy Husk

The Madras Agricultural Department has issued an interesting report on "Investigation of a new and simple process for the manufacture of active Charcoal from paddy husk and on the manufacture of 'Cream Jagger' using the active carbon," written by Rao Bahadur B. Viswanath, Agricultural Chemist, and based on his investigations. The following extracts from the report will be found of interest and practical value to village producers of indigenous sugar or jagger:—

This report describes the investigations of the writer for two years (June 1932 to June 1934) as the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Madras on the manufacture of a superior type of jagger, called "Cream Jagger" and of sugar—bura and white crystalline—direct from the sugarcane juice and by the open pan method, employing activated charcoal from paddy husk or chaff.

The investigation is the outcome of a suggestion from Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, M.A., I.C.S., the Director of Agriculture, Madras. In the course of his tours Mr. Ramamurti observed heaps of burnt paddy husk, thrown out from the furnaces of boilers in rice mills, not wanted by anyone. On the analogy of the use of active charcoal in sugar manufacture, the possibility of utilising the burnt paddy husk in jagger or gul manufacture occurred to him and he at once conveyed the idea to me for further examination. As will be seen in the sequel, his suggestion bore fruit in yielding a superior quality of jagger with a fascinating creamy colour and he christened the product "cream jagger." Encouraged by the successful results the scope of enquiry was extended to the production of whole white sugar or "Purna Shankar" and white crystal sugar.

FOUR CATEGORIES.

The investigations fall into four main and distinct categories:—

- (1) the development of a simple process for the preparation of active charcoal from paddy husk or chaff,
- (2) the development of a suitable and simple technique for the employment of the charcoal in jagger or sugar manufacture by the open pan system,
- (3) the evolution of a simple process which combines characteristics of sec. 93 in detail the Association suggests that the nature and extent of restrictions imposed by Articles with regard to transfers, right to attend, speak or vote at meetings, right of Directors in regard to management of the company's affairs etc. should be specifically disclosed in the prospectus. With regard to minimum subscription the Association invites attention to Clause 5 of Part I of the 4th Schedule to the New English Companies Act under which minimum subscription includes the purchase price of the property preliminary expenses and working capital. It warmly commends these provisions and urges their adoption as a check against the formation of companies with insufficient capital which in its opinion is the bane of joint stock enterprise.

PARTICULARS OF PRICES.

The Association suggests that particulars of prices at which any property purchased or to be purchased out of the proceeds of the issue as may have changed hands during the three years previous to the issue and the direct or indirect interests of any of the Directors or promoters in such transactions should be disclosed.

The Association has urged that particulars with regard to underwriting firms should be disclosed, that contracts between the company and the managing agents should always be disclosed irrespective of the time of issuing the prospectus, that contracts set out in the prospectus should be filed with the Registrar and that subsec. 4 of sec. 93 should be deleted.

(To Be Continued.)

is relatively more efficient than the carbons from other sources.

VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

The use of animal charcoal in sugar factories for the production of white sugar is fairly well known. The introduction of vegetable charcoal is of recent occurrence. From the beginning of the twentieth century efforts have been made to produce decolorizing and cleaning carbons from vegetable materials by the process of activation. These could not, however, make headway in the sugar refineries. The product did not justify the increased cost of production and the price for improved quality in the sugar product did not cover the cost of application. Also, the vegetable carbons suffered from lack of filterable properties, correct method of application and uniformity of results. The huge demand for gas absorbent carbons during the Great War revived interest in vegetable carbon and considerable advances were made in its preparation and activation. After the War its use was diverted to the sugar industry and several of the early objections against their use were overcome.

CARBON FROM PADDY.

The preparation of activated carbon from paddy husk is not a new one and its use in sugar industry is not a new development. "Carborax" is one of the patent names for carbons prepared from rice hulls in America and there are several other patent names and processes. The manufacture of active carbon is carried on under secret patent processes, involving the use of several gases and a variety of chemicals for impregnation. The literature on vegetable carbon activation is, however, varied, contradictory and confusing, and above all, the carbon is highly expensive. The price per ton of carbon is about Rs. 1,000 in Europe and Rs. 1,500 in India. For retail sale it is listed in catalogues at one rupee or more per pound. It will, therefore, be seen that the idea of making active carbon from paddy husk is not new. But the simple process developed for its manufacture as a cottage industry and the direct application of the carbon to cane juice for jagger or white sugar production by the open-pan system are not previously known, at least in India.

(To be continued)

ELIMINATING NON-SUGAR.

Sugarcane juice contains about 80 parts of water and 20 parts of soluble matter. Of the latter, about 18 parts consist of sugars and the remaining two parts consist of non-sugars. These non-sugars are composed of a number of substances such as mineral salts, proteins and other nitrogenous bodies, resins, fats, waxes, gums and colouring matters. Stated in simple terms, jagger or sugar manufacture is the science and art of eliminating the water and non-sugar substances, without affecting the crystallizable sucrose or cane sugar. In sugar manufacture this elimination is more perfectly done. All the factors of modern science of sugar are readily pressed into service in the manufacture of white crystalline sugar on the factory scale, but no advantage appears to have been taken, at least in this country, of such facilities, in effecting improvements in the manufacture of sugarcane products by the open-pan system for the immediate benefit of the sugarcane ryot. The position, therefore, clearly calls for investigation into and the evolution of a process which is at once efficient and simple enough to be placed in the hands of the ordinary sugarcane grower.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the line of investigation chosen was the possibility of effecting improvements by cleaning sugarcane juice with 'activated' charcoal from paddy husk and it is still more fortunate that the results are so remarkably successful. Active carbons can be and were prepared by us from such materials as cocoanut shells, groundnut husk, wood charcoal, spent tan bark and sugarcane bagasse, but the work was confined to paddy husk as it is an easily available waste product to the sugarcane grower, who usually resides, paddy and sugarcane. Besides, paddy husk carbon is simpler and cheaper to produce and

Hand-Loom Industry In Bijapur, Dharwar And Belgaum

The Present Condition Of The Weavers And How It Can Be Improved

(By H. S. KAUJALGI, Secretary, A. I. S. A., Karnatak Branch.)
(Concluded from the last issue.)

Looking at the present condition of the weaving industry in the Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar, the first thing is the competition of the power-looms. The power-looms that are started at Sangli, Ichalkaranji, Tikekarwadi, Rabakavi, etc., have got various advantages over the hand-loom weaver.

that the villager has lost all sense of self-respect and will borrow, beg or even steal money to satisfy these wants, one will curse the wants in spite of the theories of economists. Any way the conclusion is there, that though the masses are in need of the products of the hand-looms, they have no money to purchase them.

UNSOLD STOCKS.

The over-stocking: The introduction of fly-shuttle looms and power-looms has thrown many hand-loom weavers out of work without any reduction in the quantity of yarn woven outside the mills. Let us even admit that the quantity of yarn woven on hand-looms and power-looms has increased, but the one glaring fact that faced me at all the weaving centres in the three districts was the surplus of stock, especially of saris. The over stocking is not restricted to costly saris woven on hand-looms, but we find even the cheap saris produced by the power-looms lying unsold in large quantities in the godowns of the dealers.

The third probable and plausible cause for the slump in the sari market as well as in all other markets, is the decrease in the purchasing power of the masses. To illustrate the above statement I am giving a few examples:—

(1). It is well-known that the opening of the spinning and weaving mills has deprived millions of agriculturists of their main or subsidiary industries. Similarly the advent of spinning mills, grinding mills, rice mills, oil mills, woolen mills, motor buses, motor trucks &c have deprived the country-side of many of their main or subsidiary industries which always saved or earned money for the farmers' families. At present instead of earning or saving money, every village is getting all its work done by mills and pouring out to the towns money which never returns to the villages.

(2). The non-essentials on which the scanty earnings of the village are spent are numerous. Tea, Coffee, toddy, wine, cigarettes, cinemas, dramas and lotteries are a few of the items on which the reckless villager is spending his money. A theorist in economy may gloat over the increasing wants of the villagers; but when one becomes acquainted with the fact that the increase of wants has not caused any increase in the honest earnings of the masses, matter.

SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions should be considered to save this industry:—

(1). The individual weaver may be instructed in the use of improved and quicker instruments of weaving.

(2). He should be freed from the clutches of the middlemen by the establishment of co-operative purchase and sale societies. Through these societies the weaver should be supplied with dyed yarn, silk and other raw materials and these societies should help him to find a ready market for his goods.

(3). As noted above, the weaving mills have ousted the individual weaver from the production of coatings, shirtings and dhoties. The power-looms, such as those started at Sangli, Rabakavi, Ichalkaranji and Tikekarwadi are now driving out the weaver from the field of Sari-weaving also. So if we want the individual weaver and his handicraft to survive, we must see that the patterns and fashions of cloth now produced by the weaver, are woven by him only and that the mills and the power-looms don't trespass on the country-weaver's field. This suggestion may appear drastic; but it can't be avoided. If we allow the mills and the power-looms to compete with the hand-loom industry, our wishes and professions to save, help and encourage the hand-loom industry become a big hoax.

(4). The purchasing power of the masses should be conserved and increased either by restoring to them their old home-industries or by introducing amongst them new subsidiary or main industries which will compensate them for the loss of their older occupations. Not being so well-acquainted with conditions in other parts of the country, I have dealt with the subject as far as it concerns the Districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. It is possible that bulk of the statements made here may be true of the weaving industry in other Districts also. Any way I hope this small article will set the well-wishers of the weaving industry thinking seriously about the matter.

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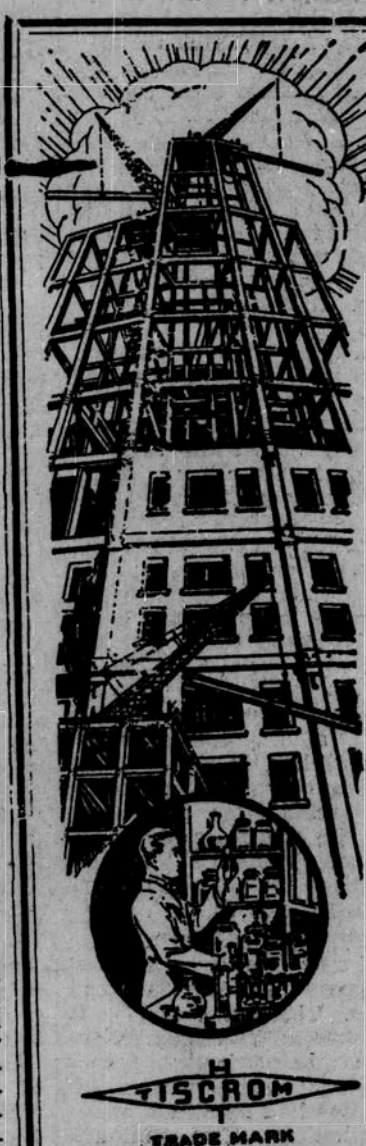
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OUR SPORTS LETTER

English Cricketers' Great Surprise Dissensions Among Indian Players Criticised

(From Our Sports Correspondent)
LONDON, February 11. (By Air Mail.)

Sporting circles in England have been greatly perturbed over the recent reports in the British press that differences between the players and the introduction of politics into cricket will result in India sending an unrepresentative cricket team to England this summer. It is difficult for us at this end to appreciate the failure of India to put up a strong representative team against the Australians in the recent series of matches against the tourists. But the mystery has deepened by the news that the Nawab of Pataudi, who, only a few weeks ago, was selected as the Captain of the forthcoming Indian touring team has asked to be relieved of the skipper's duties and the reported determination of the Indian Central Board to keep Major Nayudu out of the team for England.

The subject is being discussed and debated in different county clubs. Even the annual meeting of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club at Sheffield on Wednesday last was a suitable occasion for Lord Hawke to make reference to the Indian differences. Although not present at the meeting he caused his speech to be read on his behalf. In the course of the speech he said that he understood there had been some dissensions among leading players and others who were making the final selection of the Indian side which was to visit England next session difficult. "My message," he added, "to those in authority is that we trust their difficulties may be quickly overcome and that we may be able to welcome a completely united and representative Indian side in May next."

REVIEW BY "R.G."

Taking a winter survey of cricket in this morning's issue of the "Morning Post," Mr. R. C. Robertson-Glasgow deals with the Indian team first because it is to be the guest of this country this summer. They have been playing, with considerable success, he says, against a touring team of Australians. This success, in his opinion, must not be over-estimated. "These Australians," he argues, "are for the most part men either verging upon or already enjoying middle-age. McCarty—the great 'Governor-General'—cannot be expected to have kept his golden, almost magic treasury untouched. Ryder must be past his best, though he has battled well. Oxenham, their most successful bowler, was talked of as a likely visitor to England as far back as 1926. The strain of heat and travelling has told on the team."

"Yet," continues "R-G," "it is plain that in Amar Singh, one of the world's greatest bowlers, Amar Nath, Mohammed Nissar, and Wazir Ali, India has four cricketers of proper Test standard. It is too far ahead to prophesy, but it seems that in the present state of English cricket—which has been

wobbling dangerously—we may find winning a severe task." Then the writer refers to the "what was once a small cloud on the horizon, has become almost a typhoon. Political and religious differences in India have been harming the efficiency of their teams, and impairing that harmony which is essential to any team game. The exact nature of these disputes we neither know nor could we, in any case, profitably discuss. It is not our affair. But we must deplore the probable absence from their team in 1936 of that great batsman, Major C. K. Nayudu. On their last tour he was a "draw" wherever he went. Tall and slim, with good wrists, rare daring, and beauty of stroke, he played several unforgettable innings. Surely it may still not be too late to adjust these differences which have so little to do with the game of cricket."

ENGLISH CRICKETERS' SURPRISE

What has been put in print by "R-G," is the common plea of average English cricketers. What he cannot understand is how Wazir Ali's two teams in the third and fourth non-official Tests against the Australians win the games in spite of the fact that they were almost entirely made out of colts. Was there no playing of the game at Bombay and Calcutta where the Indian teams were superior to the other two? There are some who suggest that at Bombay and Calcutta some of the players from the home side neither imbibed the spirit of loyalty nor the value of discipline, which was available in ample measure to Wazir Ali at Lahore and Madras. The other matter which is subject of frequent comment is the policy of the Board of Control in India appointing a different captain for each of the four non-official Tests.

In the meanwhile the county of Kent has heard with no little relief that A. P. F. Chapman is to captain the cricket eleven for his sixth season. It was known last summer that he had it in mind to resign and to play less frequently. But B. H. Valentine, Chapman's vice-captain, has now informed the committee that he will be available only occasionally, and in the second half of the season. There were so many runs in the Kent side last summer that little was wanted from the captain at No. 7. When things did go wrong he struck us as a rather sounder and more reliable player than he has been for some seasons. In particular he played extraordinarily well at Lord's against Middlesex. It seems that until August Kent will be short of amateurs. Let us hope that cricketers of the calibre of J. G. W. Davies, C. H. Knott, and G. G. H. Chalk will be encouraged to play all they can. Kent have a tradition of amateur batsmanship spread over a hundred years. It would be a bad day for cricket if they were to follow the modern tendency any further.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION RULES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 29. The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day: Acton and Wilsden 3; Hull 19; Batley 5; Rochdale 3; Huddersfield 6; Wigan 5; Hull Kingston 0; Bradford 6; Keighley 22; Bramley 3; Leeds 11; York 3; Leigh 3; Featherstone 3; Oldham 14; Hunslet 5; Salford 3; Barrow 6; St. Helens 7; Liverpool 10; Swinton 10; St. Helen's Recreation 0; Wakefield 3; Castleford 9; Warrington 0; Broughton 11; Widnes 17; Dewsbury 3.

Muslim M. L. A's And Id.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29. Thirteen muslim members of the assembly will not be sitting in the assembly on March 4th who in the course of a statement say:

As our demand that Id which falls on March 4 be declared as holiday on religious grounds has not been conceded by the Government we have decided to abstain from attending the assembly on the said date and taking part in general discussion on the budget. The signatories of the statement are Messrs Murtuza, Narang, Fazalulhaq, Kazmi Sadique Umarali, Shaikat, Abdul Matin Baduzzaman, Anwarulazim, Sir M. Yakub, and Asharali.

WARDHA PEASANTS AND C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Feb. 29.

Hundred and fifty peasants from Wardha have arrived here to represent their grievances and ask relief. They are sitting in the front of the Council Hall gate. —United Press.

Calcutta Still In Grip Of Small-Pox Epidemic

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

In the city and port of Calcutta which had already been declared as being in the grip of the small-pox epidemic, there were 378 attacks and 258 deaths from the disease during the week ending February 22 against 309 attacks and 294 deaths during the previous week. 150 cases of death occurred during four days from February 23 to February 26. Cholera figures for the week ending February 22 are 79 attacks and 29 deaths. —United Press.

Prof Kale's Lecture In Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Poona Subsection of the Indian Institute of Bankers, Prof. V. G. Kale delivered, last evening, a lecture on Foreign Exchange. There was a large attendance, and the Professor was requested to complete the exposition of the subject in a couple of more lectures.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates
Lunch Hour Selections; 2-0 p.m. Selection of Indian Music; 3-0 p.m. School Broadcasting; 3-45 p.m. Close Down; 6-30 p.m. The School of Indian Music Students Orchestra conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar, B.A. Bageshri, Kedar, Bhairavi; 7-0 p.m. Commercial News; 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (In Hindi) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale; 7-30 p.m. Instrumental Duets The Students of the School of Indian Music; 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi; 8-0 p.m. Light Classical Music Miss Indirabai Wadkar; 9-30 p.m. News in Hindi; 9-45 p.m. "India and the World," E.J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon); 10-0 p.m. Ken Mac and his Dance Band; 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

Calcutta Programme

12-36 p.m. Time Signal SB Sydney Pearce's Sextette; 1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. "The Story of Our Empire"; 2-36 p.m. Selection from Gramophone Records; 3-06 p.m. Time Signal Close Down; 5-36 p.m. Time Signal Light evening by Miss Prafullabala; 5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk—Distributive Co-operation by Prof. B. N. Banerjee; 6-06 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali) Sityendra Nath Chakravarty; 6-21 p.m. Miss Provabati; 6-36 p.m. Instrumental Music Chamar Misra—Sarengce Solo; 6-51 p.m. Hit Songs Miss Angurba; 7-06 p.m. Miss Manickmal; 7-21 p.m. Miss Indubala; 7-36 p.m. Krishna Chandra in English; 8-06 p.m. An Empire Programme relayed from Davenry; 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali); 9-06 p.m. SB Instrumental Music Maharajkumar Hemanta Kishore Deb Burman—Sitar Solo; 9-26 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali) Manindra Chandra Chakravarty; 9-46 p.m. SB Interesting News of the World by Chitra Gupta; 10-03 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and

Gunny Closing Rates (In English) 10-21 p.m. Time Signal, Close Down.

Delhi Programme

1-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Dhun Ghara; 1-10 p.m. Chand Khan of Delhi Khayal Bilawal; 1-30 p.m. "Jahez" Begum Sarblund Jang; 1-45 p.m. Karrar Hussain Jaltarang Desi; 1-50 p.m. Chand Khan Thumri Pilo and Ghazals; 2-30 p.m. Close down; 6-0 p.m. Phul Chand Bhatta of Jaipur, Khagal Puria Dhanasiri; 6-25 p.m. Violin and Organ, A duet; 6-35 p.m. Zohra Jan of Ambala, Khayal puria and Thumri; 7-0 p.m. Phul Chand Bhatta, Thumri and Tarana; 7-30 p.m. Indian Dramatic Stage, Rai Bahadur A. P. Dube; 7-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra, "Bhatka hus rahi"; 8-0 p.m. Phool Chand Bhatta, Bhajan and Ghazal; 8-30 p.m. H.H. Chughatal, Sitar Shankra; 8-40 p.m. Zohra Jan, Thumri, Gits and Ghazal; 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani 9-30 p.m. Time Signal News in English.—9-45 p.m. Gardening in Delhi and surrounding Districts; 10-0 p.m. Band of H. M. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers; 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 47.79 Mc/s (19.86 m.).
GSF 15.41 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m.).
7-30 Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-00 The Composer at the Piano-forte—4. Landon Ronald. A recital of Landon Ronald's songs, sung by Dorothy Stanton (Soprano). Accompanied by the composer.
8-25 Talk: "The Spice of Life."
8-45 "A Piccadilly Daily." Being fanciful snapshot from round and about the centre of London.
9-30 Sonata Recital. Frederick Grinke (Violin). Dorothy Manley (Piano-forte).
10-00 News.
10-20 A Recital by John. McCormack (Tenor).
10-30 Close down.

Pools Dispute Results In Low Attendances

But Boycott Of League Matches Does Not Extend To High Bury Where Around Dashes Barnsley's Hopes

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 29. In the majority of soccer matches attendances were low to-day partly due to the weather and partly due to the boycott owing to the Pools Dispute. Some grounds, where attendance usually numbered 10,000, reported only 3,000.

The dispute did not affect High Bury where 60,000 persons saw the Arsenal-Barnsley's hopes. At Fulham 37,000 saw the most surprising victory of the round. At Grimsby attendance was 21,000 and at Sheffield 20,000. The latter two matches resulted as generally expected.

ARSENAL'S DASHING GAME
The question on everybody's lips now is will Fulham meet the Arsenal in the semi-final. The Arsenal made an electrifying start, Beasley scoring in the second minute. Barnsley made desperate attacks and the Arsenal goal had narrow escapes. A typical Cup tie football was witnessed and the crowd was provided with plenty of thrills. At half-time the Arsenal led by 1 to nil. The pace did not slacken after resumption. The Arsenal maintained their supremacy scoring through Bowden, Bastin, through a penalty and Beasley netted the Arsenal's fourth goal. Gallacher scored Barnsley's only goal just before the end.

IN STRANGE COLOURS.
Both Derby and Fulham played in strange colours. Fulham was in blue white hoops and Derby donned the Aston Villa colours. Fulham were quick at the ball and used the long pass to advantage. The play was most even in the first half, at the end of which neither side had scored. After the change over Fulham scored through Arnold from a header and Barnett added another from a long shot. Fulham's third goal came through Smith who crashed in a terrific shot.

SLIPPERY GROUND.
At Grimsby the ground was most slippery following 36 hours' sleet rain. There was little to choose between the teams at the opening stages. Grimsby opened their account though Craven acted as ground was unfit.
New Brighton 1; Oldham 3; Rochdale 3; Mansfield 1; South-

port 1; Walsall 0; Stockport 2; Darlington 0; York 2; Rotherham 1.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(FIRST DIVISION).
Aberdeen 1; Arbroath 2; Albion 0; Hibernian 1; Clyde 0; Celtic 4; Hamilton 6; Dunfermline 1; Hearts 2; Motherwell 2; Kilmarnock 4; Dundee 1; Queens Park 1; Partick 1; Queen of South 3; Ardronians 3; Rangers 4; Third Lanark 2; St. Johnstone 2; Ayr 3.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES
LONDON, Feb. 29. The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Union Rules:
Bath 3; Bristol 3; Bedford 14; Northampton 11; Cardiff 17; Blackheath 3; Coventry 17; Royal Air Force 3; Devon Port Services 10; Camborne 5; Gloucester 16; Richmond 3; Harlequins 12; London Welsh 14; Leicester 6; Omt 3; London Scottish 18; London Irish 7; Rosslyn Park 31 St. Thomas Hospital 3; Navy 9; Portsmouth Services 0; Army 32; Civil Service 6; Aberavon 13; Pontypool 0; Llanely 16; Bridgend 9; Newport 3; Neath 8; Swansea 17; Crosskeys 3; Sale 8; Waterloo 0; Hextholians 17; Glasgow Academicals 0; Stewarstonians 24; Edinburgh Wanderers 3.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 29.
FIRST DIVISION.
The following are the League Football results:
Aston Villa 3; Liverpool 0; Bolton 1; Stoke 2; Brentford 0; Birmingham 1; Everton 2; Manchester City 2; Huddersfield 1; Blackburn 1; Portsmouth 3; West Bromwich 1; Sheffield Wednesday 3; Leeds 0; Preston 3; Sunderland 2.
SECOND DIVISION.
Bradford City 2; Southampton 1; Burnley 1; Westham 0; Charlton 4; Swansea 1; Hull 3; Leicester 3; Manchester United 3; Blackpool 2; Newcastle 1; Norwich 1; Portvale 2; Doncaster 0.
THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).
Bournemouth 0; Queens Park Rangers 1; Bristol Rovers 3; Millwall 0; Cardiff 5; Exeter 2; Clapton Orient 1; Torquay 1; Crystal Palace 3; Coventry 1; Gillingham 1; Brighton 2; Luton 2; Watford 1; Northampton 0; Swindon 0; Notts County 1; Bristol City 1; Reading 2; New Port 1; Southend 2; Aldershot 2.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).
Accrington 3; Tranmere 1; Barrow 2; Wrexham 1; Chester 3; Carlisle 2; Chesterfield 3; Halifax 1; Crewe 2; Gateshead 4.
Lincoln vs. Hartlepool postponed as ground was unfit.
New Brighton 1; Oldham 3; Rochdale 3; Mansfield 1; South-

port 1; Walsall 0; Stockport 2; Darlington 0; York 2; Rotherham 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(FIRST DIVISION).
Aberdeen 1; Arbroath 2; Albion 0; Hibernian 1; Clyde 0; Celtic 4; Hamilton 6; Dunfermline 1; Hearts 2; Motherwell 2; Kilmarnock 4; Dundee 1; Queens Park 1; Partick 1; Queen of South 3; Ardronians 3; Rangers 4; Third Lanark 2; St. Johnstone 2; Ayr 3.

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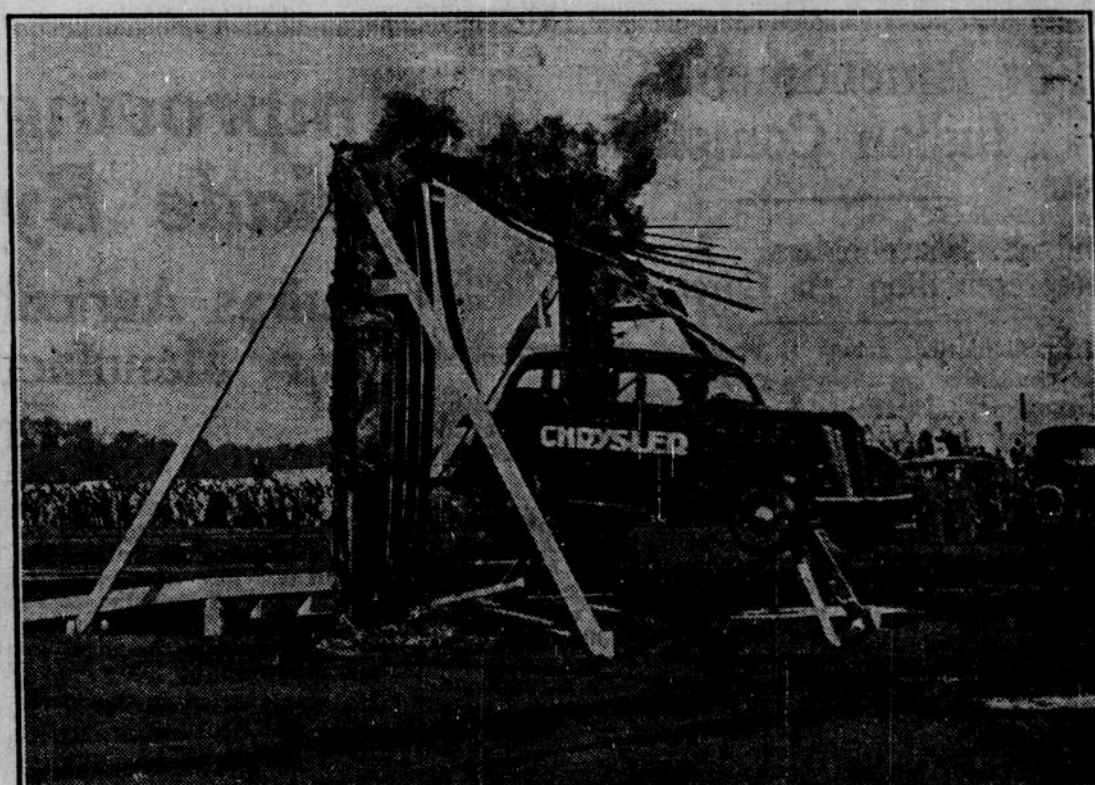
F. A. CUP SIXTH ROUND

LONDON, Feb. 29. The following are the F. A. Cup sixth round results:
Fulham 3; Derby 0; Sheffield United 3; Tottenham 1; Grimsby 3; Middlesbrough 1; Arsenal 4; Barnsley 1.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIA'S HUGE SCORE IN FIFTH TEST

(Special Cable).
DURBAN, February 29. Weather was again muggy and the sky was overcast when the South Africans resumed their first innings in the fifth and final test match against Australia, and were all out for 222 runs.
Australia had made 239 for two, when the stumps were drawn half an hour from time, owing to bad light. Fingleton and Brown who opened the Australian first innings put on 161 for the first wicket. Fingleton was still batting with 117 at the close of play.

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PROTECTION FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Two Important Bills In Nizam's Council Referred To Select Committee

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 29. Far-reaching measures for protecting the interests of agriculturists in the Nizam's Dominions, first, Record of Rights, Bill and second, Preventions of Usury Bill were introduced in the Legislative Council which met this morning and referred to Select Committee.

The Record of Rights Bill, an official measure is intended for carrying a step further Government's endeavours in the past five years for preventing alienation of agricultural land and aimed at correctly recording rights to lands possessed by landowners either by succession or transfer, which was not being done hitherto. The absence of these measures stated Raja Bahadur Venkatrama Reddy, resulted both in difficulties to the Government in matters of revenue administration and in jeopardising the rights of the illiterate agriculturists who were at present

"In the clutches of patwaris and patels."

The bill will be applied to all Government villages throughout the State where Ryotwari settlement obtains. The bill received the support of all.

PREVENTION OF USURY BILL

The Prevention of Usury Bill which was introduced by Mr. Akbarali Khan, (non-official) is an allied measure and evoked some opposition, notably from Seth Pannalal who declared that there was no justification for the measure in that it did not establish that shaukar's were charged exorbitant interest and requested that in this regard the logical step should be first to appoint a commission of enquiry. Vinayak Rao also opposed the bill and advocated instead the introduction of Money Lenders Bill.

Meanwhile he proposed that Government might follow the examples of Travancore and Bhavnagar States helping agriculturists to liquidate their present debts.

The Bill approved by a majority was referred to Select Committee.—A. P.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936

CRUEL EXPLOITATION

The Labour Office of the Bombay Government deserves to be congratulated on its publishing a full and comprehensive report on the Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Retail Trade of some Towns of the Bombay Presidency. The Report is the result of an elaborate inquiry undertaken by the Labour Office as a result of the Bombay Legislative Council's decision to circulate for opinion Mr. R. B. Bakhale's Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to regulate their daily closing. Government neither supported nor opposed the first reading of the Bill as they wanted to be in possession of definite information relating to the conditions of work and wages of shop employees before they could formulate their views on the subject. Such information was also desired by many among the public who, though fully supporting the principle of the Bill, naturally wished to be better posted in the subject before considering its details. To these and Government alike the Report in question will be most serviceable. Even apart from the prospect of legislation on this subject, the information in the Report will be most useful to Labour workers in ameliorating the conditions of an important section of Labour which has so far been sadly neglected.

Inhuman

The Report deal with shops in various cities in the Presidency, such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, and Hubli. In Bombay alone, where there are about 5,000 retail shops, as many as 3,506 shops, employing 10,212 assistants, were covered by the inquiry, which shows that the inquiry was fairly extensive. The report contains valuable information on the general organisation of the trade, hours of work and the wage position, a separate chapter dealing with a comparative study of legislation in various countries regulating conditions of work in shop. We shall for the present confine ourselves mainly to the

question of hours of work and closing days. The average of hours of work of shop assistants in Bombay City are stated to be 12.25 per day, the range of hours in restaurants being 10 to 15 and in "pan-bidi" shops, 9 to 16. Considering that in factories the maximum weekly hours are 54, the above figures are alarming and reveal heartless exploitation of young persons. Over 1,300 persons are found to be working for no fewer than 15 hours. And this inhuman condition goes on from day to day and month to month, with hardly any holidays. A few shops are, indeed, closed on the "Amavasya" day and some very important holidays. But speaking generally, most shops are open all the days of the year. As regards child labour, it is fortunate that in Bombay City very few children under 12 are employed as shop assistants, but about 10 per cent. of the assistants are between the ages of 12 and 18. Things are worse in Ahmedabad, where not only are hours of work long, but children under 12 form over 12 per cent. of the total number of shop assistants.

End The Scandal

The main reason why some people wished that Mr. Bakhale's Bill should be dropped for the present was that we had not enough authoritative information in support of it. Such information is now available and it calls for speedy legislation to end the scandalous exploitation of shop assistants, particularly of young persons and children. No valid objection can be taken to the principle of the Bill or its main lines. As regards the details, they can, if necessary, be modified by the Select Committee. But there can be no excuse for dropping the Bill or for resorting to any dilatory tactics. Now that the deplorable conditions that prevail in thousands of retail shops are brought to light in an authoritative manner, it will be criminal callousness on the part of the Legislative Council to miss the opportunity provided by Mr. Bakhale to end a long-standing scandal.

Anglo-French "Solidarity" Broken?

Telegraphic activities have again been resumed in Rome. And according to recent cables, it would appear that the position of Abyssinians in the North was critical and that the forces of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyum were "faced with surrender or annihilation". We hope all this is Italian propaganda, but, supposing it is true, the question naturally springs to mind: What are the champions and defenders of international obligations and victims of proved unprovoked aggression going to do? The League of Nations, on the gallant initiative of a certain Power, most solemnly declared its solidarity with the Abyssinian cause. But, for months past, the League Powers have been suffering from a strange attack of inactivity and indifference. According to one of the latest bulletins, as it were, "it is believed that Britain will not take the initiative of proposing the oil sanction at Geneva and France may oppose it. So the proposal is likely to be indefinitely postponed." Are

they going to leave Abyssinia to her fate, so that eventually they may withdraw even the present feeble sanctions and make peace with Italy after recognising Italian conquest of Abyssinia as a "fait-accompli"? This is not an exaggerated fear. Whatever the motives that inspired the leading Powers of Geneva into proclaiming Italy as aggressor and taking certain measures of sanctions, the European situation is playing upon their fears and their narrow-mindedness so that Geneva, Abyssinia and international commitments must be subordinated entirely to individual self-interest. The alarm raised by the report of an Italo-German Pact seems to be proving too much for "Anglo-French" solidarity or whatever was left of it. And both France and England are going in different and wrong directions with the Naval Conference fiasco as the ostensible, formal provocation. For, if France is wrong in seeking a mutual understanding with Italy, so is Britain in relation to Germany.

The Menace Exists

If all reports from Tokyo are true, then all is well again with Japan. But the future cannot yet be looked forward to without a great deal of apprehension. Rebels, it may be, have "surrendered", and eighteen leaders have committed "hara-kiri". Now "hara-kiri" is considered traditionally a highly honourable act which expiates all sins. The Shanghai telegram itself suggests that they were "authorised" to do so and "are thus not regarded as criminals." It is as likely as not that the War Office persuaded them to accept their bloody behaviour as

an act of indiscipline, highly patriotic but nonetheless objectionable, and to martyr themselves in the cause of discipline as much as in that of Imperial Japan for a "quid pro quo." If this is what has happened, the "quid pro quo" must relate to the nature of Government in Japan, to the acceptance, that is to say, of the rebels' demand for a more or less Fascist-Military dictatorship. Should such a dictatorship be established, in fact if not in name too, the main dangers of the situation created by the rebellion would persist.

GAMBLING IN BUCKET-SHOPS

A Bill That Would Only Encourage It

(By M. N. Chhatrapati)

The prevention of gambling has of late received special attention. The Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, in the current Bombay Legislative Council stated that gambling had reached a stage and become a definite evil. His Excellency the Governor, Lord Brabourne, also remarked on the floor of the Council, referring to the Anti-Gambling Bill No 43 of 1935, that an Act had been lately passed in order to deal with the spreading evil of Gambling.

Remedies to suppress any particular evil should eliminate all causes that breed it. Staking of monies on horses at licensed race-courses created a craze in the public for gambling on horse races and a system of gambling known as gambling in bucket-shops soon cropped up to satisfy this demand. To suppress this form of gambling the system of licensed book-makers on race-courses was introduced by Bill No 6 of 1931.

This Bill placed extra facilities in the way of persons prepared to stake monies on horse-races by introducing licensed offices on the race-courses where bets on horses were accepted. The object of this Bill was the suppression to a very material extent of the enormous volume of betting which was passing through illegal betting offices popularly known as bucket-shops. The creation of these extra facilities instead of reducing gambling resulted only in a tremendous increase in gambling.

A New Bill

Again Mr. J. Humphrey has brought in a small Bill, being Bill No 49 of 1935, to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act as an off-set against betting in unlicensed bucket-shops. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the above Bill it is stated that Bill No 6 of 1931 did not give book-makers sufficient latitude with the result that the activities of (unlicensed) bucket-shops have considerably increased.

Barring a few honourable exceptions, the large number of people that stake their monies on horses on the race-courses know very little or nothing of horses and have no interest in them. All that they care for is to earn a big dividend or return on their stakes. But for the existence of the Bombay Race-Course Licensing Act and the provision in Section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act staking monies on the race-courses, no matter with whom the same are staked, would be gambling. Gambling is made punishable because it does harm to society. Staking of monies on race-courses has ruined many respectable citizens in the past and the desire to stake money on race-courses has reached the masses. And many poor misled workmen lose their monies very often and have ruined themselves. If the desire for gaming is to be adequately controlled, the facilities and opportunities to stake monies on race horses should be minimized and, if possible, done away with.

Encouragement To Gambling
Recently the Bombay Legislative Council has passed Bill No. 43 of 1935 and has given more powers to the Police to suppress the evil of gaming. Mr. J. Humphrey's Bill seeks to provide for the opening of book-makers' offices in places other than the race-courses. For by this Bill it is proposed to provide that "if in any place on the race-course on which such race is to be run, or off the race-course if such place be owned by or in lease to, or otherwise under the control of the licensee of the race-course and through the medium of a totalisator," then in these aforementioned cases wagering and betting will not be deemed gaming. If this Bill is passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, before long Bombay and Poona will have a large number of licensed offices spread all over the city where stakes will be accepted and the spirit to gamble in this form will be bred on a big scale and ruin the public.

It would then be wrong in principle to punish persons for other forms of gaming. The Bombay Legislative Council would, therefore, do well to throw out this Bill and be no party to the encouragement of gambling in one form or preference to the other.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Maffey Report Scandal

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, February 22.

(By Air Mail.)
This week the talk in political circles of Great Britain has been the defence of the Empire. Last Friday's debate on Admiral Sir Murray Sueter's Bill proposing the creation of a Ministry of Defence and the speech of Sir Austen Chamberlain attacking the Prime Minister still dominates the mind of the M.P.'s and Mr. Baldwin himself had an uneasy week-end. He gave up his customary week-end visit to the Chiltern Hills and the political clubs, where political intrigues are conspired and full of speculation about the fate and future of Mr. Baldwin and his National Cabinet.

Chamberlain v. Baldwin

All groups in the Government and in the Tory Party are united in their drive to get millions of new money for the three War Departments. For three weeks they have been preparing the ground. They started then by giving out advance stories to correspondents of Sunday newspapers which led to the debate on Friday last followed by differences of opinion in the Tory rank and file. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain seem to be agreed on the extent of German rearmament and "in reply" on their demand for huge British armaments. On the other hand, Sir Austen Chamberlain and his friends also want armaments huger than Hitler's though they do not approve of Mr. Baldwin negotiating with and strengthening Hitler on the Continent. They would have liked, most of them, to begin with a Franco-British understanding, and then via Paris, proceed to come to terms with Berlin against Moscow. Unfortunately for them since the French people are almost about to obtain the ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact, which has preceded the fall of Monsieur Laval, that hope has faded. Another factor that they take into consideration is the move to bring Sir Samuel Hoare in the Cabinet. They are genuinely terrified by

the possibility of a Nazi attack and they are acutely uneasy about the effects of the negotiations carried on by Mr. Baldwin with Hitler through the intermediary of Lord Londonderry, who returned from Berlin only yesterday. They believe that they can either keep Sir Samuel Hoare out, or else reduce Mr. Baldwin to a position of impotence where Sir Samuel will change sides and go over to the Chamberlain group. That is why they do not approve of the suggestion that Sir Samuel Hoare should be given a vague job "co-ordinating" the War Office, Air Ministry and Admiralty.

Rothermere Stunt

In the meanwhile the Conservative Press under the leadership of Lord Rothermere continues to talk of the "deadly peril" to which the British Navy is exposed in the Mediterranean from possible Italian attack. Lord Rothermere in an open letter to the Prime Minister in his paper the "Daily Mail" declared that "with constantly increasing anxiety I have hitherto kept silence upon a matter of the gravest importance to our national safety. The British Navy in the Mediterranean is as defenceless against the Italian Air Force as sitting rabbits against hawks. The magnificent Italian machines are ready to bomb the British ships with showers of Themitic incendiary bombs, which would burn their way through deck-armor like a red-hot coal through wax." This alarming story is almost word to word, except for a few additions to bring it up to date, I am told, the same story so hurriedly scrapped by his Lordship during the last General Elections. I may recall to mind that in November early in the week, Mr. Norman MacMillan, president of his Lordship's Air League, gave the main points of this story in an article on the "Daily Mail's" leader page. Naturally political circles desire to know why Lord Rothermere suppressed the story in November last that he has now published in

the form of an open letter to the Prime Minister.

But to Lord Rothermere's "plain question" to Mr. Baldwin as to what he proposed to do in the matter of defence in the Mediterranean, Downing Street has sent him a reply in the form of a very plain intimation to the effect that there are no plans to which it is desirable to go in jeopardising the safety of the State, and his Lordship's campaign has reached those limits. And, as though at the waving of a wand—or the shaking of a menacing finger—the campaign of Lord Rothermere has disappeared suddenly from the pages of his "Daily Mail" and the "Evening News" which had taken a leading part in that direction.

Maffey Report

Thus when members of Parliament were chuckling over Lord Rothermere's hasty retreat they received a surprise from Italy from the Editor of the "Journal d'Italia"—a mouth-piece of Mussolini. Signor Gayda, the editor published on Thursday the secret report drawn up by the Government Committee presided over by the permanent Secretary for the Colonies, Sir John Maffey. This is a diplomatic and political scandal of a size and character not known in this country for long years. It has created a deep sensation in Parliament and the various ways in which the leading British journals are attempting to tranquillise public opinion is interesting. Actually the cynical tone of the Report shows clearly the following points in British foreign policy. The report which deals with the question of British interest in Abyssinia lays down three facts. They are: (1) that there is no strongly felt objection to Italy acquiring Ethiopia, (2) that there seems to be complete indifference in the Government Departments which govern Great Britain to the right of independence of small States like Ethiopia and (3) that Britain's obligations under the Covenant of the

(Continued on Page 9)

Frankly Speaking

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Inadequate as is the protection given to non-agricultural industries in India, little or no protection is given to agricultural products, though these need it sorely in the present days of agricultural depression and extremely severe competition with other countries. Mr. Walchand Hirachand has, therefore, done a service by drawing pointed attention to this most serious defect in our tariff policy, in his presidential speech at the first quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce held last week. "It is an irony," said he, "that Government's tariff policy should enable foreign fruit, butter, jams, cheese, almost all purely agricultural products, to enter this country even to-day, on a scale highly prejudicial to its interests. He also pointed out that "for the consumption of the British Army in this country foreign butter and jams are used in quantities under one excuse or the other, thus increasing unemployment in India and withholding relief from the agriculturist."

THEIR FIRST CLAIM

As a matter of fact the agriculturist has the first claim on the State for protection. That is partly because agricultural industries are the most common in the country, employ millions in them, but are at present hardest hit by the prevailing depression. Moreover, protection given to agricultural products will, by adding to the purchasing power of a large number of men in the country, help a number of other indigenous industries. It is, therefore, necessary that the public should demand adequate protection to agricultural products and that, whether Government respond to the demand soon or not, the people themselves should make it a point to use, as far as possible, only Swadeshi jams, butter, and other agricultural products.

BROACH FARMERS' FLIGHT

Even under normal circumstances the condition of peasants is so miserable that any unforeseen difficulties reduce them to absolute prostration. It is no wonder, therefore, that the farmers of Broach find themselves unable to pay this year's assessment of revenue owing to the failure of crops. Last year, too, the crops were seriously damaged by frost

and consequently arrears of revenue have already accumulated considerably. This year's failure of crops comes as an additional misfortune to the poor farmers and their condition is naturally grave. At the recent meeting they held the peasants gave expression to their plight and resolved to agitate in an organized manner for proper relief. They have decided to keep their agitation independent of any political organization. Will the local authorities, too, treat it as a purely agrarian question and do the needful for proper relief?

ADULT EDUCATION

Considering the remarkable progress made by the Adult Education Movement in England and other Western countries during the last score of years, it cannot be denied that India is lagging far behind in this field of national regeneration. Perhaps, with the exception of Punjab, no systematic efforts are made to organise a well-knit movement of adult education in the various provinces. Fortunately for this city, there was founded the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association a year and a half ago, mainly due to the generous donation of Mrs. and Miss Bhada. The Association is conducted by a number of prominent educationists in the city, and, as the report of its first year's work shows, it has already achieved a measure of success. Its activities are carried on in both the fields: in spreading literacy among the illiterate and in extending further cultural facilities to the already educated. It is hoped that the Association will be enabled, through generous support from the public, to increase its scope of work in the years to come and thus become a source of enlightenment and inspiration to Bombay's citizens.

INJUSTICE

In reply to a question why, when Government were turning down several urgent proposals to provide the most necessary amenities to thousands of passengers, they had constructed a special platform for the Viceroy at New Delhi station, the Member for Railways said that the platform was not constructed for the Viceroy only but could be used also by the Commander-in-Chief and other high dignitaries. But the reservation of a platform, constructed at a cost of nearly half a lakh of rupees, for a few digni-

ties is most objectionable. It is gross injustice to expend the taxpayers' money on costly luxuries for the few while denying the most essential amenities to the many.

4 Anna Taxis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The figures arrived at by the Police authorities appear to be ridiculous in comparison to that arrived at by the Taxi-drivers' Union. I certainly consider the taxi-owner who drives his own car to be in a far better position to judge what it actually costs him to maintain his taxi. I understand that there are over one thousand taxis in Bombay and that the majority of these are owner-driven and I am informed that of this number merely twenty owners opposed the four-anna tariff.

It is incomprehensible why the authorities should so flagrantly defy public opinion and insist upon the six annas tariff which has met with very bitter resentment from the public as well as the taxi drivers of Bombay.

I trust, Sir, that in the interests of the general public you will take this matter up and urge Government to yield to the pressing demands of the public.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE"

Wanted Foreign Propaganda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The chief reason why Indians receive insults from puffed up foreigners like Hitler is absence of publicity machinery all over the West. In London an average Englishman I found during my contact with him totally ignorant about India and its affairs, so much so that even some of them knew not on what part of the British map it was and whether it was ruled by his own countrymen. America was worse. Once while I was speaking in a New York flat to a landlady, she happened to ask my nationality and when I said "Indian" she was surprised and said "no, you are a foreigner," thus giving me an impression that Indians looked different from the whites and she asked what was in India but snakes, reptiles, cobras? I pitied her ignorance but could not suppress hearty laughter over it.

Sardar Sant Singh proposes to censure the Executive Council of the Governor-General for the use, on the part of its members, of unparliamentary language during question hour.

As a matter of fact M.L.A.'s ought to pass a vote of appreciation for Government Members so faithfully representing the spirit of the bureaucracy.

Mr. B. Das would have an officer of the Assembly visit other countries to report on the privileges of Parliaments there.

The danger is that he may discover the obvious; that the main and fundamental privilege of a Parliament is for all its members to represent a free people.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT.

The Home Member to the Government of Bengal declares that the Bengal Government issued the statement—no! apology, oh, no, perish the thought—about Jawaharlal on account of "public feeling."

You may, however, read "British Press" for "public feeling" and safely believe it.

The Home Member declined to give the name of the officer who compiled the annual administration report for the Bengal Government.

We admire the Honourable Gentleman's sense of solidarity. But it is natural for the public to entertain some slight curiosity as to how the Bengal Government are going to react to public feeling in relation to the officer concerned.

Mr. de Valera declares that the Free State is still willing to submit the Land Annuity dispute to a tribunal without restriction, and that was a big thing for a small country to do.

Quite. But er—er—"tribunal without restriction"! Doesn't he know really that it is too small a thing for a big country to do?

ROOSEVELT SEEKS NEW REVENUE.

—Headline.
Wouldn't the boom in the oil trade do?

PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIME

When a sailor was recently convicted of reckless driving in a small American State, he was sentenced to copy in legible long-hand a 3,000-word article on the disaster which over-takes careless drivers.

—News Item.

Working on the same principle we may suggest that

(1) Government members found guilty of using unparliamentary language in their attacks on the Opposition should be made to learn May's "Parliamentary Procedure" by heart and recite it forwards and backwards.

(2) Indian Princes who are found to be abusing their autocratic powers should be punished with the task of "copying" "In legible long hand" Gibbon's book on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire.

Those of them who cannot write may learn it by heart.

(3) Jailors and Jail Superintendents who are found to have maltreated the prisoners should be set the imposition of reciting the Jail Manual backwards every morning for 9 months.

(4) Travellers without ticket should be made to copy the Railway Budget ten times while sitting in the third class compartment of a running train—preferably B. B. and C. I. R. metre gauge. (Sir Mohamed Zafarullah will be the invigilator.)

"Care to buy a nice letter-opener, sir?"
"Don't need one. I'm married."

and asked her how then 36 crores of people managed to live in India. She was staggered on hearing the figure. She admitted her ignorance and said then she should really like to visit India.—Yours, etc.

R. T. GOVERNOR.

Calcutta.

Progress Of Novha Marine College

AGA KHAN'S TRIBUTE TO SIR MAHOMED YUSUF

Over two hundred guests, including many prominent citizens, responded to the invitation of the President and members of the Managing Board of the Marine College and Seamen's Orphanage, Novha Island, to attend the annual prize distribution ceremony. The party was taken by a specially chartered steamer from the Ferry Wharf Carnac Bunder at 2-30 p.m. and arrived at Novha at 4 p.m. After the guests had partaken sumptuous refreshment, the programme for the afternoon commenced with the recitation in Persian, English, Hindustani and Marathi and dialogue in English by the boys of the Marine College and Orphanage. The most interesting items of the programme were the drill and the cadets' display of saving the lives of the passengers and crew of a sinking vessel, both of which were well appreciated by the audience.

The Secretary of the institution then read the report for the year 1935 in the course of which it was stated:

"This is the 25th year since the establishment of the institutions and we are very happy to celebrate their Silver Jubilee this year. This institution with its three main branches of instruction viz. literary, marine, industrial and technical, records during the year, steady progress.

During the year under report the Marine College had on its roll 375 pupils out of whom 185 were residents in the Seamen's Orphanage. Though the maximum number for admission in this orphanage is 150, we had to admit 35 boys more as they were destitute and had no means of support. 150 applicants had to be refused admission for want of accommodation. Our results at the public examinations have been very satisfactory. Two boys passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Three students were successful in the Urdu Final Examination and stood second, third and sixth among the only 8 students who passed in the whole of the Bombay Division. 9 boys appeared for Vernacular 4th standard examination conducted by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee and all were successful. No less satisfactory was the result of the Government Drawing Examination. Out of 11 candidates set up for the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination 10 passed and all the 5 candidates for the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination passed.

MARINE EDUCATION. 12 boys have completed the course of Inland Service Certificates in Seamanship and Navigation and are being given practical training on our ships. 6 cadets are studying for the Home Trade Course. One of them after completing the course has joined as apprentice in the service of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. One of our apprentices in Sindhia Steam Navigation Company has been now employed as a Quarter Master on their ship. 40 boys attended this class and

all the furniture required for these institutions were made by the students themselves. The articles made, consisted of tables, cupboards, chairs, benches, etc. Fret work articles of various designs and model boats were also made. They also carried out petty repairs to the buildings and furniture of the institutions.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING EDUCATION. 8 boys after completing elementary course in physics were sent up to the Power House to acquire practical knowledge about the various parts of the Marine Motor Engine and its working. They were also given training in smithy (iron and tin) tinning, etc. Out of these boys 5 boys are working as apprentices under the Motor Launch Engineer to qualify themselves for the Marine Motor Engine Driver's certificate. One of our Students passed the 2nd class Engineering Examination conducted by the Mercantile Marine Department of the Government of India.

Many of our ex-students who left the college after completing their education, have secured decent posts and some of the students who passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University have joined colleges to prosecute their studies further.

AGA KHAN'S TRIBUTE. Begum Aga Khan then having distributed prizes, His Highness the Aga Khan, who presided on the occasion, paid a glowing tribute to the splendid work done by what he described as a wonderful institution which owed its existence and development to the princely charity of Sir Mahomed Yusuf. Sir Mahomed Yusuf, the Aga Khan said, had established and was maintaining the institution single-handed and though, His Highness said, he had visited many countries, and seen many institutions, he was sure even in America there were few institutions of this nature. Sea-faring was a traditional vocation of the Muslims and the early Muslims had made glorious progress in this direction and the traditions thus set had been followed for centuries. The family of Sir Mahomed Yusuf had made invaluable contribution towards maintaining this tradition in recent years. The Aga Khan wished increasing success to the institution which was not the only institution which owed its inception to the generosity of Sir Mahomed Yusuf. The Small College of Andheri which was also started with the help of Sir Mahomed Yusuf's munificent donation was a worthy monument to the memory of his worthy father. He was glad that the example of public service set by Sir Mahomed Yusuf was being worthily followed by his son Mr. Abdur Rahman. After Dr. Bazarirahman had moved a vote of thanks to His Highness the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan, the function came to a close and the guests returned to Bombay by the special steamer.

Pandemonium At Andheri-Vile-Parle Municipal Meeting

Question Of Carrying On Negotiations With Electric Company Leads To Trouble And Dissolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, March 1.

Tumultuous scenes culminating in the dissolution of the meeting were witnessed at the Special General Meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality held this morning and although as many as 24 items figured on the agenda, only one item pertaining to the Special Sanitary Cess was gone through.

SIGNAL FOR TROUBLE.

The second item on the agenda related to the renewal of the Lighting Agreement with the Suburban Electric Company for the next seven years. Negotiations had been going on for the last eight months and only last week, the Municipality called a representative of the Electric Company for a conference for the purpose of coming to an amicable settlement. The Company's representative seemed to be firm with regard to the fixed charges of Rs. 21 per pole although he could persuade the company to give a little concession in the matter of rates on actual consumption provided the Municipality agreed to a minimum consumption. When these details were being considered, up rose the Chairman of the Lighting Committee and moved that an outside paid Electrical Expert be appointed to negotiate with the Company in order to get more favourable rates. This was a signal for trouble as the House

resented invoking any outside assistance when there were several competent Councilors to negotiate with the company with better results. Mr. Kalbag then moved a proposition that the President be authorised to negotiate with the Company and if the latter agree to give the terms offered by them to the Bandra Municipality, he should be at liberty to accept them on behalf of the Municipality. By this time, pandemonium reigned supreme and it was difficult for the President to proceed. He therefore, announced the dissolution of the meeting.

Earlier in the day, the Municipality adopted a resolution, all standing, placing on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and sudden death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. As a mark of respect for the deceased, the meeting was adjourned for five minutes.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Government of India have re-appointed Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A., Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, as a member of the Commission for a further period of three years.

ALLEGED INVASION OF PRIVACY & NUISANCE

Suit Of Owner Of Plot Dismissed With Costs

In the Court of the first Class Sub-Judge at Thana, Mr. L. Sheth, one Ratilal Harjivan Pate (Plaintiff) sued (1) The Secretary of State for India in Council, (2) The Notified Area Committee since denotified by its successor The Bandra City Municipality, and (3) Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, Judge Small Causes Court, Bombay.

In this suit the plaintiff who was the owner of Plot No. 50 of the Town Planning Scheme No. 2 under the Town Planning Act, at Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburban District, sought to obtain a declaration that the additional structures built by Defendant No. 3 contravened the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, and the N.A.C. building regulations that the permission granted to build by defendants 1 and 2 was void, illegal and in-operative at law, that the plaintiff had a right to insist that defendant No. 3 should keep his structure 10 feet away from his boundary, that the said structure invaded the privacy of his plot and caused nuisance, that the same should be demolished, and that the defendants should be ordered to pay Rs. 1000/- as damages for the loss of amenities. The additional structure consisted of one garage and a floor above it, two privies on the ground floor, and two more on the upper floor. The construction was commenced about April 1931. Plaintiff objected to the said construction and communicated his objection to defendant No. 1 and 2, but neither took action on his objection and the said structures were allowed to be completed. Plaintiff thereupon requested 1st and 2nd defendants to call upon the 3rd defendant to demolish the structure, and he also wrote to the 3rd defendant in March 1933—nearly two years later—calling upon him to do so. They however neglected to comply with his request.

Statement of 1st Defendant

The 1st defendant in his written statement, submitted that permission granted was not "ultra vires," that the agreement between the 1st defendant and the predecessor in title of the 3rd defendant could be varied, altered, rescinded or modified at any time; that the plaintiff not being a party to the agreement had no "locus standi" to question any act done in pursuance of the agreement.

Submissions on behalf of the second and 3rd defendants were then recorded.

JUDGMENT

After a very protracted hearing the First Class Sub-Judge delivered a lengthy judgment (holding on almost all points against the plaintiff) and first question to be considered was whether the Collector had authority to grant permission to build within the 10 feet margin. There was an agreement between the first defendant and the predecessor in title of the 3rd defendant. One of the terms provided that where any prohibited appropriation was permitted by the Collector, the owner would be liable to pay enhanced assessment. In this case the Collector in granting the permission had enhanced defendant No. 3's assessment, and there was nothing in the Town Planning Act which restricted the power of the Collector specially, as after the introduction of the Town Planning Scheme the agreement was expressly made a part and parcel of the Scheme itself by Government Notification.

QUESTION OF POWER

The next question to be considered was whether the 2nd defendant had power to grant any such permission to build within the 10 feet margin. It was argued for the plaintiff that Bye-law 41 reserved no discretion to the Notified Area Committee. That was not correct. All the bye-laws must be read together. Reading bye-laws 40 and 41, together, the learned Judge remarked, would show that the Committee had been given the discretion to reduce the space in a proper case. Moreover the privies were built upon old foundations and there was no part of plaintiff's building opposite or parallel to the garage and privies opposite the garage and privies had also built up to his maximum capacity. Under these circumstances, the permission granted by 2nd defendant to 3rd defendant was not illegal nor "ultra vires".

QUESTION OF WAIVER

On the question of waiver of objections on the part of the plaintiff, the judge observed that the evidence led in the course of the enquiry clearly showed that plaintiff's plea that there was no compromise was not correct. The Court relied on the evidence of Rao Bahadur Pradhan and defendant No. 3 as to this compromise and held it proved. Plaintiff was consequently stopped from filing his suit or claiming any damage.

In the court's opinion the evi-



Prize-winners, other speakers and the judges at the prize debate on the Dowry System, organised by the Kanara Brotherhood on Sunday.

DIRE CONSEQUENCES OF OFFICE-ACCEPTANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

are called, the repeal of which alone can possibly restore those rights to the Nation. Such a repeal has nothing to do with acceptance of office. An attempt that has recently been made to effectuate the repeal in the Assembly was within an ace of success. But the Lower Chamber counts for little and the Upper Chamber stands four square against all progress. And what is worse, in the new Reforms even these hair-breadth escapes will become impossible by the constitution of the Central Assembly, a third of which will be backed with the representatives of States who will be the substitute for the old official block.

"A second item in the Karachi programme relates to the organisation of economic life and labour as to guarantee certain rights of industrial workers and ensure to them a decent standard of living due provision being made for the protection of women workers and children. This again is a central subject and so are many of the items in the rest of the programme such as a drastic reduction of military expenditure, abolition of salt duty, etc. Only the reforms of land tenures and land revenue system so as to relieve the burden on agricultural land and give relief to the owners of un-economic holding falls within the domain of the Provincial Government and cabinet formation but in accordance with the policy of forming groups in place of parties recognising communities in place of policies.

PT. MOTILAL'S DEMANDS. Dr. Pattabhi then gives in detail the history of the Sabarmati Pact and the differences over the question of accepting ministries. Pandit Motilal Nehru's conditions as pre-requisite to office acceptances were that the ministers should be made fully responsible to the Legislature free from all control of Government; that an adequate proportion of the revenues be allotted for the development of nation-building departments; and that the ministers be given full control of the services in the transferred departments.

Dr. Pattabhi continues:— "It may be interesting to recall that all these (differences) followed the vow of silence for a year taken by Gandhi at Cawnpore, soon after the Congress session of December 1925, for we witness to-day the same fissiparous tendencies amongst the politicians of the day following the retirement for the time being of Gandhiji from the arena of the Congress.

"A whole decade has passed since these elementary conditions have been laid down as pre-requisite to ministry formation. At the end of a decade after scoring notable victories through non-violent non-co-operation and suffering reverses seemingly nor less notable, we witness the pathetic spectacle of the most intelligent section of the Congress, yearning to enter those very councils, by which Government has always consolidated power and form ministries under a scheme of Reforms which presume diarchy at the centre and make the position of us worse than under the existing scheme.

"The ministries are to be formed in the Centre from groups and it is more than doubtful whether a Congressman will have a chance of getting more than one seat in the Central Government. And too from that seat the Congress Minister will have to work in union with a Minister or two, from the Indian States, another from the Commercial magnates, one from the Zamindars and perhaps two from the Mussalmans; the Europeans contributing one, the Anglo-Indians and Christians another and the Harijans a third. The Ministry will be a veritable managerie, i.e. which requires a ring master to run the show in the arena of politics. The provincial ministries will be no better as very probably the selection will be made from groups and not from the majority party.

DOMINANT SERVICES. "The spirit of reforms which have thus driven a wedge between community and community may not be expected suddenly to develop those representative institutions and principles of responsible Government which would in fulness of time develop true Swaraj. The Reforms will be implemented by Government in the most reactionary spirit and as we have already seen statutory provision has been made not only for the observance of rules but for their open breach by Governors

Okada Not To Continue As Premier

GEN. KASHII EMERGES AS STRONG MAN OF JAPAN

Impossible To Gauge Outcome Of Revolt Until New Govt. Is Formed

TOKIO, Feb. 23. Martial Law is expected to continue for some days, but the City is rapidly returning to normal. The barricades are being demolished, public vehicles are running and thousands of pedestrians are thronging the streets. It is impossible to gauge the outcome of the revolt until the New Government is formed.

It is taken for granted that Viscount Okada will not continue as Premier. General Kashii has emerged as the strong man of the moment. His broadcast threat of

"appropriate measures" bore swift fruit, though a handful of the rebels, despite the invocation of Emperor's name, still held out in the Premier's residence and at Sanno Hotel and obstinately refused to surrender until Gen. Kashii's troops with tanks began to close in.

It is revealed that Viscount Okada's family knew on February 27 that he was still alive, but the matter was kept secret for the time being. Not a single case of molestation of foreign life and property has been reported.—Reuters' Special.

FREE PARDON FOR ALL

RUGBY, Feb. 28. Latest authoritative information from Tokio indicates that by midday to-day the majority of insurgents non-commissioned officers and men had laid down their arms. No fighting had taken place. This development followed the broadcasting of orders to insurgents based on Imperial rescript. The rescript offered free pardon to men who, it was realised, had been misled by their officers, provided that they immediately returned to their units. Otherwise they would be shot.—B.O.W.

Capt. Monaka Commits Suicide

TOKIO, March 1. It is officially announced that Captain Monaka, leader of the mutineers committed suicide. Other officers who participated in the revolt have been taken to the

AMERICA'S HUGE EXCESS RESERVES

Advisory Council's Changed Attitude

NEW YORK, Feb. 29. The danger connected with America's huge excess reserves was again under discussion. But this time the attitude of the Federal Reserve Advisory Council constitutes a complete " volte-face," the Council now recommending that the threat should be met by immediate substantial increase in reserve requirements. This abrupt change of attitude contrasts strangely with the November meeting when the Council actually favoured the sale of Government Securities in order to alleviate the position. But it must be remembered that the Federal Reserve Board was largely reconstituted by President Roosevelt last month.

and Viceroy. Police zulum, lathi charges, splashing drainage water, suffocation with coloured sprays, driving picketers with batons along public roads, all these will continue without let or hindrance, for when direct action is launched the portfolio of Law and Order will be taken over by the Governor in the interest of peace, tranquillity and good Government. The services both English and Indian, will continue to dominate the country entrenched behind the privileges scheduled in the White Paper.

PLAYING TO CHURCHILL.

"There remains the agreement that reactionary elements in league with the British bureaucracy are occupying positions of powers and vantage and operating against the best interests of the country and that such a state of obvious injury to national interests should not be permitted to continue. The former statement is true, but it is more than doubtful whether the advice contained in the latter half is commendable. The British Government are a clever lot. They have forged safeguards and reservations in a sufficient measure. "Has not Sir Samuel Hoare declared that there are men in India to work his constitution? And even as he was bluffing his colleagues in Parliament, some leading Congressmen in India have declared that they will and must accept the scheme of Reforms while Congressmen appear eager to work them.

"To-day the Congressmen that advocate Council entry and ministry formation would be helping the Churchillian doctrine that what a subject race requires is a sound kicking and generous treatment after it. Let it be taken for granted that if to-day we form Ministries the fate of direct action is once for all sealed and for a generation the country will be the plaything of moderate politicians under the new name of Congressmen."—United Press.

Ex-Ministers Move For Dictatorship

SHANGHAI, Feb. 29. Japanese General Kashii cryptically announced that the officers and men who participated in the outbreak will be treated as mutineers. The meaning is uncertain, but it seems unlikely that any will have to face the firing squad, though the ringleaders may be permitted to perform 'harikari' owing to the belated decision of the authorities to take firm action probably partly due to the insistence of the Navy which was reported to resent bitterly the murder of the distinguished Admirals Saito and Okada.

It is suggested in some quarters that General Araki, ex-Minister of War might establish a virtual military dictatorship, which move has increased foreign fears of more aggressive Japanese policy in China and Manchuria with the danger of clash with the Soviet. Anxiety in this respect prevails in Nanking.—Reuters' Special.

INDIA BUDGET X'RAYED

(Continued From Page 1.)

In a striking manner the poverty of the people on the one hand and the "prosperity" of the State on the other. Such a paradox is possible only in a colonial country. The claim that the revealed and the future surpluses indicate return to prosperity to the people cannot be honestly maintained. They show in a patent manner the immense poverty of the people and the intolerable burdens on them mitigated by reduction in civil or military expenditure; if the peasant is the backbone of India's economic fabric it follows that there can be no prosperity for this country while he is sunk in poverty and indebtedness.

INCREASED MILITARY EXPENDITURE

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.

"On the whole I do not consider the Budget proposals for 1936-37 as unsatisfactory. The underestimation of revenue which was quite obvious in 1935-36, appears to some extent to be true also in 1936-37. I believe that if the Finance Member had not miscalculated the import duty on sugar last year in spite of the expert advice he received from his Sugar manufacturers, we would have had the benefit of the same relief in direct taxation which he has been able to announce now," declared Mr. A. D. Shroff in an interview to the United Press on the Budget proposals of Sir James Grigg, Member of the Government of India.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Shroff added:— "The Finance Member, in repeating the warning which he sounded last year regarding the possibility of the increased military expenditure in coming years, appears to be oblivious of the consistent opposition and even refusal of the country to admit or accept the Government's plea that military expenditure cannot be reduced any further. It will need a lot of convincing on the part of the government for the intelligentsia of this country to the effect that substantial reduction in this expenditure cannot be obtained through British Government. British Government should meet in a spirit of fair-play a part of our military expenditure which is incurred as Imperial obligation, but not for the sole benefit of India.

"Whilst I do not accept the Finance Member's estimate regarding the actual estimated surplus for 1936-37, I think his proposal for setting aside 194 lakhs for meeting contingencies which may arise in the first year of provincial autonomy as a wise measure.

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(By ZANDHYALA.)

Affairs in the realm of international politics are again in a ferment, and hence a dull and gloomy feeling prevails all over the financial world. The echoes of the Italo-Abyssinian imbroglio in the different parts of the globe are responsible for the emergence of the odd notes from the international financial orchestra. Germany has expressed a great resentment against the conclusion of an agreement between France and Russia. An open conflict between Japan and Russia can no longer be construed as outside the realm of practical politics. The failure of the Naval Conference is also a foregone conclusion as a result of Italy's departure from the same, and the unbending attitude of Japan. The question of an "oil embargo" still forms the topic of discussion in many quarters, but many seem to have been afraid of imposing effective oil sanctions against Italy, lest Signor Mussolini might turn his resources against those who are responsible for the ostracism of Italy. It is believed that Britain will not take the initiative in proposing an embargo on the export of oil to Italy, and France is likely to oppose any such proposal owing to her necessity of maintaining friendship with Italy, while keeping her alliance with Britain. The "coup d'état" in Japan that has resulted in the wholesale massacre of numerous officials, may be apprehended to have some repercussions in other parts of the world.

Check To Recovery

When the whole world is thus running into the realm of jungle law, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the conditions in the financial world to improve and to bring economic recovery in the world. The industrial progress seems to have received a temporary halt. The commodity markets have almost reached a stalemate. In the absence of any stimulating news the precious metal markets have remained dull and featureless. Politics also may have a determining influence on the probable course of the events in the world of finance in the coming months.

Indian Budget

When almost all the countries in the world, and most of provinces in India are faced with deficit budgets year after year, Sir James Grigg, expects felicitations from all over the country on his efforts to present a surplus budget to the Indian Legislature for the second year in succession. Unlike his predecessors, he has set his face against proposals of any fresh taxation, and managed the finances of the country in such a manner as to result in a surplus of Rs. 242 lakhs as against the budgeted surplus of Rs. 142 lakhs, while maintaining the credit of India at a very high level in the international financial market. Even after giving relief to the tax-payer by way of a reduction in income-tax, and a small concession in postal rates, the Finance Member estimates a surplus of Rs. 205 lakhs for 1936-37, as a result of the general improvement in the economic and financial

No Real Improvement

But the series of surplus budgets do not give any correct indication of the economic welfare of the people, and hardly justify any economic improvement in the country. So long as the imports into the country continue in such enormous dimensions, swelling our revenues under customs and thus facilitating the task of the Finance Member to balance the budget, there cannot be any real economic improvement in the country, though the financial position of the Government is absolutely safe. And so the efforts of the Government of India to balance the budget hardly deserve commendation, as the balanced budget is not the outcome of a policy calculated to give a fillip to our export trade, and restrict our imports thus giving an opportunity for our industries to improve.

The country might welcome the Finance Member's proposals for abolishing taxes on incomes below Rs. 2,000 per annum, a reduction by half of surcharge on income-tax and super-tax, and an increase from 1.2 to one tola in the weight of a letter carried for one anna. Surely these proposals will accelerate the progress of industrial India, as most of the industrial concerns can effect large volume of savings on this account.

The Poor Ignored

But these proposals scarcely touch the fringe of the economic problem of the country. The proposals give a small relief only to the rich and the upper middle class people. Who do not form even 20 per cent. of the total population in India, while the remaining 80 per cent. that live in rural areas, are left to suffer under the worst miseries of crushing taxation and unprecendented fall in the prices of agricultural products. What is the relief, the Finance Member has given to the teeming millions of rural population on whose prosperity the future of the country depends? Of course the answer may be, that there is no fresh taxation. The introduction of a quarter of an anna post cards, the abolition of salt tax, and such other measure will surely be of immense value to the country in general even at the risk of incurring a small deficit in the central budget of the country.

The Finance Member has also adopted an orthodox financial policy and announced that there will be no borrowing programme next year. It is true the Government of India do not have any financial embarrassment next year. Money is now abnormally cheap and there is no guarantee that the same conditions will prevail after some time. Already there is a growing feeling among the institutional investors not to lend at low rates for very long periods. Many of the Governments in other parts of the world, taking advantage of the present cheap money conditions, are trying to convert their loans from a higher interest basis to a lower one. When

PATIALA'S 'THREAT TO RESIGN'

Princes Chamber Secretary Denies Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.
The Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes had issued the following statement to the press.

There is no truth in the statement which has appeared in the papers that His Highness Maharaja of Patiala has threatened to resign from the Chancellorship of the Chamber of Princes nor has any information been received in the office as regards the alleged resignations of Their Highnesses Dholpur, Panna and Dewas (Junior) from the membership of the standing committee."

the credit of India in the international market stands at a very high level, it should not be difficult for the Government to undertake the conversion operations, and thus effect a large volume of savings in interest charges. Another opportunity that the cheap money provides to the Government is the launching of a bold programme of public works, which will be of immense value for accelerating the economic recovery of the country and giving relief to the large armies of the unemployed. It will be surely construed that the Government of India will miss a golden opportunity if they do not come forward with their conversion schemes, and a programme of public works.

Future Of Gilt-Edged Market

The gilt-edged market in India is assured of its future. There is no borrowing programme next year. The money-market is suffering from plethora of funds. Call-money rate is nominally quoting at 1 1/4 per cent. with scarcely any borrowers. The Government's Ways and Means position is quite sound. A further campaign for perpetuating the cheap money conditions in India is inaugurated by the Imperial Bank of India by reducing the interest rate on Savings Bank Deposits from 2 per cent. to 1 1/2 per cent., with effect from March 1, 1936. Investors in the Indian gilt-edged securities need not be afraid of any international political troubles and re-armament schemes, except it be for a sympathetic reaction. Above all the reduction by half of the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax may cause another spurt in the values of the gilt-edged in the coming weeks. Should these same state of affairs continue to rule in the money market in the coming months, it is not unlikely that the Government might come forward with their schemes of converting the 3 1/2 per cent. irredeemable paper to a 3 per cent. paper.

The proposed reduction of surcharges should also mean a bull point for all the industrials as the industrial concerns can effect large savings in their earnings. The fears regarding the imposition of an excise duty on cement, steel, etc., are being set aside, people who have invested their capital in these industries can rest assured of their earnings in future, with a decent appreciation of their capital.

GRIGG'S BUDGET UNDER FIRE

Entire Income Tax Surcharge Should Have Been Remitted

U. P. MERCHANTS' CHAMBER COMMENT

CAWNPORE, Feb. 29.
Commenting on Sir James Grigg's Budget proposals the Council of the United Provinces Merchants Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Finance Member:

"While fully endorsing the Revenue Reserve proposal the Council of the Chamber registered keen disappointment at non-remission of entire income-tax surcharges. They are emphatically of the opinion that sugar import duty is under estimated by one crore and quarter which together with the closing surplus should be considered as adequate resources for enabling Government to remit the entire income-tax surcharges."

With the precedent of New Delhi as a capital programme, the Council disapproved meeting from revenue. Quetta construction expenditure which in their view, should be capitalised and the sum realised thereby should be used to allow income-tax assesses to carry forward past loss and claim double depreciation on double shift plant working and also grant of remission of excise duty on Khandasari sugar. If Government are unfortunate enough, to repay sterling debt without fresh borrowing the Council would ask Government to commit to rupee loan."—A.P.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN MALAYA

Govt. Of India Warn Intending Emigrants

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.
A Press Note issued by the Government of India says:

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that a large number of Indians of the educated middle class continue to proceed to British Malaya in the hope that they will find employment there. Several of those who have already proceeded to that country are stranded and it is understood that the local authorities are taking action under section 9 of the passengers Restriction Ordinance No. 169 (XIV) of 1919 with a view to send back to their ports of origin such passengers as are found to be unable to show satisfactory proof of engagements to service in the Straits Settlements or in the Malaya States or of having sufficient money to carry on for a few months at least or of having any relations or friends in Malaya.

The Government of India accordingly consider it necessary to warn intending emigrants of this class that unless they have definite offers of employment in Malaya or are in possession of adequate resources, they are liable to run the risk of being turned back from Malaya without being allowed to land in that country.—United Press.

DR. HARDIKAR TO LEAVE FOR LUCKNOW

Dr. Hardikar is leaving to-day (Monday) for Lucknow by the Punjab Mail (6-50 p.m.) and will proceed to Allahabad at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal's arrival there.

Cold Storage Facilities In Northern India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.
The Defence Department of the Government of India are desirous of utilising Cold Storage Facilities in Northern India. Firms of good standing who are prepared to erect and maintain a number of Cold Stores at the required points may obtain further information by application to the Director of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.—United Press.

(Continued from column 6.)

ought to be made to secure a reduction.

My Committee cannot accept the Finance Member's plea in debiting all expenditure on reconstruction of Quetta to the Central Revenues. Such expenditure is essentially of a capital character, and they would therefore urge upon the Finance Member to revise his decision and to obtain the necessary funds by borrowing, especially at the present low rates.

For the past two years the Government of India have been finding more money for development of broadcasting in the country, and my Committee feel that in order to make these services more helpful to the commercial and trading community, commercial opinion ought to be consulted to increase the utility of these services.

SERIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT FOR COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY

Persisting Low Level Of Agricultural Prices Vividly Reflects Economic Depression, Says Indian Chamber

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, New Delhi on Government's Budget proposals says:

After careful study of the speech of the Finance Member on the Budget proposals for 1936-37, they cannot subscribe to his view that the recovery in India's economic position has set in strongly. The level of agricultural prices in the country still continues low and vividly reflects the economic depression.

My Committee are definitely of opinion that if the Finance Member had not under-estimated revenue for 1935-36, particularly in regard to import duty on sugar, the relief in direct taxation, which has been made possible this year, could very easily have been given at least 12 months before. They also fear that in the estimate of revenue given by the Finance Member for 1936-37, conservatism has been carried too far and that it is possible to estimate a larger revenue than anticipated by him.

The commercial community, whilst welcoming the reduction in surcharges on income and super taxes and raising the lower limit for income-tax from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, cannot help feeling that, with a little more effort on the part of the Finance Member, it would be entirely within his grasp to abolish the whole surcharge on income and super taxes. My Committee have no doubt that the raising of the lower limit will bring the much-needed relief to the smaller man in the country.

A TARDY CONCESSION.

The reduction of the postal rate on letters weighing one tola is welcome, though a very small and tardy concession. They would very much like Government to reduce the charges on the Postcard, which is the principal, if not the only, postal facility available to the small man in the country. The present level of postal rates on book and packet post has been found to be unduly heavy and impeding the spread of knowledge and education in the country and my Committee would therefore press upon Government to reduce the rates to the former level of half an anna for every five tolas.

The commercial community are also seriously disappointed that Government have not yet seen their way to meet their demand that business losses should be allowed to be carried forward, as has been the practice in the United Kingdom and other countries in the West. In this connection, my Committee would like to remind Government of the

assurance given by Sir George Schuster that as soon as the finances of the Government of India permitted this relief could be extended to the commercial community.

NO RELIEF FOR SALT CONSUMER.

My Committee reiterate their view that any surplus in the Budget should be availed of by Government to give relief to the general consumer of salt in the country, which would be beneficial specially to the agriculturists.

My Committee cannot share the optimism of the Finance Member in regard to the continued favourable balance of trade of the country. Since October 1931, when gold began to be exported from India, the trade balance in favour of the country has been largely, if not entirely, determined by the continued exports of gold. The commercial community have always looked upon these exports with serious apprehension and are of the considered opinion that the maintenance of the imports of the country has only been made possible by the frittering away of the capital asset of the country, viz. Gold, and therefore cannot be a source of rejoicing to the country. My Committee would like Government to enunciate their policy regarding this question. They would also urge further search for a permanent reduction of interest charges by conversion of loans "in India" whenever possible.

In this connection, the reply given by the Commerce Member that the remittance position did not justify Government in undertaking the obligation of buying the B. N. and M. S. M. Railways, is most unconvincing in view of the sterling balance accumulated by the Reserve Bank and the continued large offerings of Sterling week by week by exchange Banks in India. The taking over of these Railways, for instance, which would incidentally lead to the reduction of the foreign liabilities of this country, must therefore be undertaken at an early date.

THAT MILITARY MOLOCH! My Committee must reiterate their emphatic protest against the continued disbursement of such a large amount of Rs. 45 crores on military expenditure in India, and must express their alarm at the warning given by the Finance Member that in the years to come this expenditure is likely to show substantial increase. The commercial community in India has never been reconciled to anything like the figure of military expenditure incurred since the last War. They urge that every endeavour

(Continued In Col. 4)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Joint Family System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I see that you have quoted a passage from my letter to the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Baroda on the Joint Family System. I append a copy of my whole letter and I shall be glad if you will publish it as the passage quoted is only incidental to my general argument.

Yours, etc.,
K. NATARAJAN,
Kamakshi House,
Bandra, Bombay 20.
27th February, 1936.
Copy of my letter dated 2nd Dec. '35 to the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Baroda.

Dear Sir,
I have received your printed letter No. 775/160/35-36 dated 27th inst. soliciting opinion on a questionnaire re: Joint Hindu Family System.

While I am of opinion that the disabilities of Hindu women in a joint family should be removed by placing them in the same position as male members, as has been done in Baroda in regard to succession and in the Bombay Presidency by the recent Privy Council decision enabling a Hindu widow to adopt a son independently of the permission of coparceners, I feel strongly that the institution with suitable adaptations should be of great value in modern India. One of the needs of the time is a supply of public workers who in the nature of things, must be relieved more or less from the necessity of earning their own livelihood. A joint family is a convenient means by which this can be done. Several public workers would not have been able to devote themselves to such work but for the help and support given to them by their uncles, brothers and other relatives.

There is an even more important aspect of the question. We have been able to do in this country to-day without a poor law and several other measures of relief now in force in the West owing to the joint family and the caste

system undertaking the responsibility of looking after their own aged, feeble and destitute members. This responsibility has been tending to weaken. Nevertheless, it still exists and I am strongly of opinion that if the joint family is to be abolished by legislation, it cannot be before the State is prepared to undertake these responsibilities as is being done in Western countries.

In connection with this I will call your attention to the observations made in Prof. Wadia in a paper on "Parsis of Bombay and Parsi Charities" part of which is reprinted in the current issue of the "Reformer" (Nov. 30, 1935). Prof. Wadia says that the Parsi community is handicapped in competition with the Hindu communities, owing to its having discarded the co-operative joint family system which still continues among its neighbours and that this is one of the main reasons why the number of individuals and families who depend upon Parsi charity funds has steadily tended to increase during the last 20 years.

I will also call your attention to an extract in the "Indian Social Reformer" of the 23rd November headed "The Present Tendencies in the Japanese Family." You will find therefrom that the Japanese family system is in essentials the same as ours and that even the joint family still survives. Nevertheless, Japan has become one of the great powers of the world, thus disproving the assumption that the backwardness of India is primarily due to our family and caste system. The whole question requires to be considered carefully in the light of contemporary social evolution which has departed to a startling extent from some of our nineteenth century preconceptions.

This is a rough statement of my views but I thought you would like to have them soon. Also I have no time now to write in greater detail.—Yours, Faithfully,

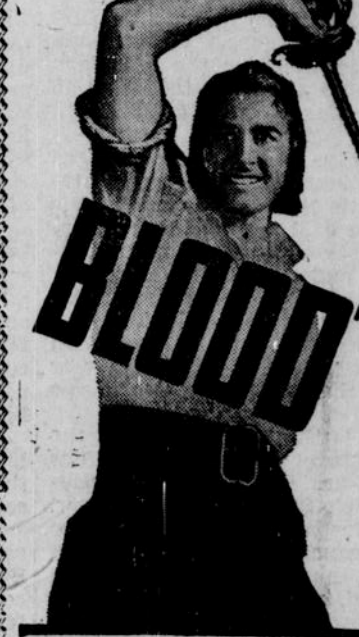
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OUR LONDON LETTER

(continued from page 6)

League of Nations do not always dictate her national policy.

The first conclusion to be drawn is that there has never been any serious danger of war between Britain and Italy and that the vast concentration of British forces in the Mediterranean was dictated by some other motive. There is suggestion that Signor Gayda obtained the document from someone close to the British Government with the apparent object of wrecking League action to stop the Italo-Abyssinian war. This belief is strengthened by the statement of Signor Gayda who told the pressmen yesterday that the document was "offered to me in a silver tray" adding that "some of the English House of Commons are wondering how the document ever reached my hands. Their indiscreet curiosity will remain unsatisfied for all time."

This qualifying phrase makes many believe that the source from which the secret document passed into the hands of the Italian Press was a source on the inside and very near the top of the British Government apparatus. As one critic points out the job is "an inside job" since not merely the document itself, which conceivably might have been hurriedly copied, but covering letters as well have been handed over to Signor Gayda.

By the time this reaches you Mr. Anthony Eden will have made a statement in the House of Commons about the publication of the Maffey Report in Italy. He will have also told his parliamentary colleagues what the press is saying for the last three days, that the publication of extracts from the report vindicates British disinterestedness. Mr. Eden is expected to assert that the disclosures do not cause the British Government any embarrassment as the report could have been published by Ministers some time ago if they had been thinking simply of defending this country's attitude in the Abyssinian question.

New European Alliance

But looking at the publication from the Italian point of view the question that is being asked in Britain is if it has helped Mussolini in his object of aggression in Ethiopia. The general belief is that Mussolini is at present directing a most important diplomatic counter-offensive against the policies of Britain, France and Russia, which may have serious repercussions on the political alignment in Europe. The recent soundings of Il Duce of German, Polish, Austrian and Hungarian diplomats are two developments indicating his new efforts to prevent the isolation of Italy and the destruction of her influence in Central and South-Eastern Europe. Diplomatic circles hold the belief that it is premature to talk of a possible enlargement of the Rome Pact—which is between Italy, Austria and Hungary—to include Germany and Poland. Nevertheless, it is known that Italy is playing with the idea, if it can be accomplished without definitely losing all hopes of a renewal of more friendly relations between Italy and France. Opinion is also expressed that if the Maffey Report had been finished a month earlier, or if Mussolini had delayed his African mobilisation for at least one month, there would have been no reason for the present Anglo-Italian tension.

The German and Polish Ambassadors to Italy have returned to their respective capitals after having had interviews with Mussolini. Italy is anxious to be reassured of Poland's attitude in view of the pending ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact. It is difficult to perceive solid grounds for any hopes Mussolini may have of achieving friendlier relations with Germany—although Germany is equally anxious to escape

isolation. Distrust of Mussolini, together with the colonial issue are perhaps the only two questions on which there is unanimity of opinion in Germany. At the same time the publication of the Maffey Report has not helped Mussolini to create prejudice against Britain in the eyes of his Continental friend. On the contrary, it is being asserted in Paris, Poland, Germany and America that, despite the careful selection of extracts most favourable to the Italian case, the Italian journal has probably performed a valuable service to Great Britain. The publication is an occasion to congratulate the British Foreign Office on their cleverness in "planting" so effective a defence of British motives.

Italian Crude Propaganda

But there are hardly any people in this country who have high regard for the opinion of the Italians as propagandists. They have not improved their reputation by publishing Maffey Report nor is there anyone in this country who is prepared to say that the Fascist propagandists in Africa are clever to make unbelievable things believable. The other day, after the Italian victory over Ras Mulgeta the Italian sources sent out strange reports from Makale that the Italian Air Force have been continuously bombing the disordered masses of Mulgeta's defeated armies and that actual photographs of these 80,000 foot-weary men have been taken during their flight. Now, as no less a person than Brigadier-General Nation points out, we know for certain that there were only 70,000 Abyssinians at the battle of Enderta and Marshal Badoglio reports 5,000 to 6,000 of them as killed, 10,000 to 12,000 wounded, and a large number taken prisoners. At the most therefore, there could not have been more than 5,000 in the retreat. The account said only 30,000 got away. It is, therefore, absurd to say that 80,000 are now being bombed by Italian aeroplanes. But the other fairy tale from Rome beats the one that has come from the War Front. On Tuesday night Rome sent us a picturesque story purporting to reveal the whereabouts of the Abyssinian Emperor and the fate of Ras Desta, the Commander, who was defeated in the South. According to this story Ras Desta was found hiding in Sidamo Province was arrested, and taken to Dessale, the headquarters of the Emperor, by aeroplane. He taken before the Emperor, it is stated, with his hands manacled and chained to the guard who will be at his side for the rest of his life. The Emperor was wild with rage and heaped abuse upon the defeated General. The Emperor refused to intercede on Ras Desta's behalf and he is now kept in strict seclusion on a mountain near Dessale. Meanwhile, say the Italian publicity agents, the Emperor has left Dessale and gone to Allata, about 200 miles South of Addis Ababa, where he is conferring with General Bayenna about the reorganisation of the Southern Army.

Towards Anglo-Irish Settlement

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, as the Dominions Secretary, has opened well after taking his seat in the House of Commons early this week. Many had expressed the hope that the young Dominions Secretary would advance his political career by bringing the Anglo-Irish "economic war" to an end. Those who expressed this wish are happy to find that his return has coincided with an explanation of his Under-Secretary of further steps taken towards a solution. Writing in yesterday afternoon's *Liberal Star*, Mr. A. G. Gardiner points out that young MacDonald has more amiability and more "savoir faire" and having succeeded in making a breach in the barbed-wire entanglements of the two countries, it will be surprising "if he does not use his influence to end the foolish and disastrous quarrel that has done so much harm to both belligerents during the past four years." Referring to the President of the Irish Free State, Mr. Gardiner says that Mr. de Valera is a prickly person to deal with, and even if he were not a prickly person, he lives in an atmosphere of hostility to this country which makes it difficult for him to be as reasonable as he might wish to be. On the other hand, Mr. Thomas, met his cold aloofness with a breezy combativeness that made negotiations difficult, if not impossible. In congratulating Mr. Malcolm MacDonald for his step, Mr. Thomas, the former Dominions Secretary, has come in for a good deal of criticism. "There begins to be some prospect of a return to the 'status-quo-ante-Thomas,'" says the *Spectator*, "and of the settlement of a constitutional dispute by constitutional means and not by the attempts at economic extortion in which Mr. Thomas foolishly indulged—to the detriment of this country as much as of the Free State." But when all are agreed in Britain to con-

He missed the boat



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wasn't on the
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gratulate Mr. De Valera and Mr. MacDonald, Irish Labour under the leadership of Mr. Norton, has denounced the Irish President for flouting away the country to the British imperialists. The proceedings of the recent Labour Party Conference show an inclination on the part of the Irish Labour Movement to part company with Mr. De Valera and his Party—the Fianna Fail—before the country plunges into a General Election in the middle of the next year. In its opinion Mr. De Valera is ready to compromise with British imperialism and not prepared to carry out the pledges that he gave to his countrymen on the eve of the last General Election.

Franco-Russian Pact

The most important issue before Europe at this moment which is being watched with deep concern is the future of the Franco-Soviet Pact, the ratification of which is at present being debated in the French Chamber. The ratification of the Pact was unquestionably delayed by M. Laval apparently because he thought that the act of ratification would bring about the immediate occupation of the Rhineland by Germany. And to avoid this he seems to be disposed to sacrifice the very Pact which he himself had negotiated and concluded some new arrangements with Germany in its place. His fall, has, therefore, greatly enhanced the chances of ratification of the Pact and although the voice of French Conservatives and anti-Communists has been loud in its denunciation in the Chamber, the fact that it has been so powerfully approved by Monsieur Herriot has created an impression that the Pact will be adopted by a comfortable majority. This does not mean that M. Laval has given up his attempts to delay the ratification. Realising that it is impossible to postpone its ratification in the Chamber he is now using the Senate to adopt such dilatory methods as to put off its ratification for two or three years.

Although the British Press indicates clearly the possible far-reaching consequences of abandoning the demilitarised zone under German pressure, it seems very doubtful whether the British National Government would make this matter a ground for war and France would certainly not challenge Germany single-handed. But perhaps the pro-German attitude of the French right wing may lead to some compromise with Germany while the Pact is-

self is ratified by the two Houses of the French Parliament.

Herriot's Revelations

It is interesting to read the revelations which M. Herriot made in the French Chamber in championing the ratification of the Pact. He pointed out that in its Note of May 25 last the German Government had under certain reserves, recognised that the Locarno Pact was not affected by the Franco-Soviet pact. He also stated that France had contracted obligations towards the Little Entente. Her task would be made far less arduous if she could depend on the support of the Soviet Union in an emergency. The Franco-Soviet Pact, which in turn was the beginning of a wider system of collective security. The Russian Army must not be underestimated. It was 1,300,000 strong and had reserves amounting to 3,000,000 men. The Russian Air Force was first class. General Lohseu, the assistant chief of the French General Staff, considered the Russian army to be one of the most powerful in Europe. Turning to economic relations with the Soviet Union, M. Herriot said that the French heavy industries themselves had shown how keen they were on offering credit facilities to the Soviet Union and that Russian credit was excellent. As for the Tariff issue, the Russian Socialists and Liberals had warned France as long ago as 1905 that they would not recognise them. There could be no doubt that the French banks and the French press had deliberately deceived the French investors. M. Herriot further stressed the fact that the entry of the Soviet Union into the League of Nations had marked a change in her foreign policy. Having been revisionist while the Weimar Republic existed, the Soviet Union had become conservative since Herr Hitler's accession to power. The attitude of Russia had been exemplary at Geneva and he welcomed the change in her foreign policy.

This has brought forth a rejoinder from Hitler's Government which says that the Franco-Soviet pact is inconsistent and incompatible with the Locarno Pact. It also states that M. Herriot cannot have been correctly informed of the contents of the Note, which stated that in the view of the German Government the two were irreconcilable. Decisive for this contention, it is maintained by Hitler, is the fact that in the protocol to the Franco-Russian Treaty the two signatories are pledged to assist each other, even

SEVERAL INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE

Rioting in Khandwa And Its Sequel

NAGPUR, Feb. 29.
In connection with the recent rioting in Khandwa private advices received here show that several prominent citizens were injured in that lathi charge which was alleged to have been indulged by the police. 43 persons have been arrested so far.
The Ashram of the Sadhu is being guarded by police.
It is understood that an adjournment motion in Council will be tabled on Monday to discuss the action of the Police.—United Press.

MUZAFFAR AHMED'S DETENTION

Bengal Home Member's Explanation

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.
Replying to a question by Maulvi Muhammad Fazlulla in the Bengal Council to-day, the Home Member, Sir Robert Reid, stated that the sentence of transportation for life on Muzaffar Ahmed of the Meerut Conspiracy Case had been reduced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Allahabad High Court. One of the two reasons given by the Court was to give an opportunity to the man to correct himself, as, in its opinion, "in the case of political offences arising out of beliefs of the accused, severe sentences defeat their objects."
He was, however, arrested on 13-7-35 on the expiry of his sentence under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and detained in his village home in Noakhali district.
The arrest was due to his connection with a terrorist conspiracy.—A. P.

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Foster New Industries And Create Employment

Walchand Warns Govt. Against Abandoning Protective Policy

The first quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday last. Mr. Walchand Hirachand presiding over the meeting said—

The problem of unemployment in its very nature is such as can not be successfully tackled in any large measure by any Provincial Government. It is essentially a big all-India question having to do with the fiscal and tariff policy of the Government of India, and as such it can only be effectively dealt with by the Government of India themselves making a bold move in the matter. A bold move has assumed large proportions and it is to be regretted that the attitude of the Government of India is, to say the least, one of apathy to this question. They have indulged all these years in the game of log-rolling.

This is neither desirable nor just from any view point. What is needed is a big addition to the sum total of employment in the country—creation of new sources of employment.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Government of India, as well as Government of United Kingdom call India an agricultural country. Really it suits the British industrialists who wish to have their raw materials from here, that India continues to remain an agricultural country. It is an irony that Government's tariff policy should enable foreign fruit, butter, jams, cheese almost all purely agricultural products, to enter this country even to-day. It is time that Government do put a heavy duty on the imports of all these products. This protective duty, unlike others such as those on steel and matches will primarily benefit the agriculturist and find employment for more people. Government should without any delay give protection to these primary products of agriculture. The Indian public has been bitterly complaining against the heavy military expenditure. And yet for the consumption of the British army in this country foreign butter and jams are used in quantities under one excuse or other, thus increasing unemployment in India and withholding relief from the agriculturist.

I do not see any very great difficulty in doing this if a proper measure of protection is given. We can thus create and give employment to millions.

SUGAR INDUSTRY'S BENEFITS.

The story of Sugar industry is different in that unlike the steel industry, it is scattered in two or three provinces and has for its raw material an important agricultural produce instead of a mineral. In respect of its acreage under cane India is the first country in the world. In Maharashtra at least where there are 8 sugar factories, it can be truly said that they have produced a remarkable effect in the rural areas in their neighbourhood, by bringing about improvement in the life of the people by creating for them a large remunerative employment, both seasonal and perennial in these factories and in the immense cane plantations of these factories. The benefit resulting from this development is to a large extent distributed amongst the rural population in various forms.

GOVT'S APATHY.

I may incidentally refer here to the grievances of the sugar factories in the Deccan. Things would have been happy if the attitude of the Bombay Government had been helpful. As matters stand to-day, the factories have legitimate grievances and they naturally expect redress at the hands of the Government of Bombay. At every turn the threat of cutting off water, whether non-irrigational or irrigational, is given even when the factory owner continues paying regularly all the dues and more in deposit. Government are neither prepared to state the estimated cost of the drainage works, nor are they ready to give any undertaking that the estimates, once given, won't be exceeded. My submission is that Government simply do not want to see the point of view of the businessmen in this matter. I would like the Bombay Government to see what is being done in the other countries such as France, Ireland and Germany none of which is a tropical country and yet their respective governments have deemed it right in the national interest to help this industry. Given complete freedom to shape her economic and fiscal policy, India can achieve great progress and prosperity in a remarkably short space of time as so aptly observed by the Fiscal commission.

CONTINUE PROTECTION.

I am however afraid that it is not impossible that an attempt may be made, if not actually to reverse the policy of protection, cautious and halting though it has been, at least to slow down its pace. I may observe in this

connection that the question of whether the Country's attempt at self-sufficiency has replaced long lead traffic to and from the ports by shorts lead internal traffic on our railways needs to be investigated. Cement and Steel industries of the country have created new traffic for the railways in transport of coal and gunny-bags. The view that India already has had a little too much of protection, Government's recent action on reports of the Tariff Board on glass and woollen industries, and the comments of the leader of the European group in the Legislative Assembly in reference to tariffs and economic nationalism are to my mind pointers in a certain direction. I should like to add that if there is really any need for the State to revise its policy of protection the same ought to be revised in the direction of protection pure and simple in place of the present discriminating protection. There can be no question of our going back if the economic well-being of the country is to be secured and the problem of unemployment effectively tackled. I should like to sound a note of caution on behalf of the industrial community of India and say that no retrograde step should be contemplated at this hour.

SCRAP OTTAWA.

Discussing the Ottawa Pact, Seth Walchand said,

The United Kingdom has considerably improved her export position with respect to India, but India has not improved her exports to United Kingdom to a similar extent, owing to the fact that British Dominions enjoy similar preferences and have obtained a better foothold in the United Kingdom market. The value of preference for Indian exports in the Colonial markets is practically nil; the need of these markets, is for manufactured articles and India has little to offer them in the line. Ottawa has had another effect on India's export trade with non-Empire countries such as Germany, who had been good buyers of India's raw material and had nothing but manufactured articles to sell to her. They find that their market in this country is restricted due to preference enjoyed by British manufacturers. They have naturally taken recourse to restrict their imports from this country and have entered into agreements with other countries and are buying their requirements of raw materials from those who agree to buy their manufactures. There is therefore a real danger that India may lose her good customers, if once these new channels of trade are developed.

"Under the circumstances it is desirable that it should be terminated along with the Indo-British Agreement which extends the Ottawa principle and which is unfavourable to the growth of Indian industries in that it restricts the right of Government of India to protect Indian industries and practically gives a go by to the Fiscal Convention which has been in force for some years."

In conclusion Mr. Walchand referred to the loss Bombay and India have suffered in the removal of the great patriot, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. "We have lost in him a great and outstanding leader in finance and industry. He evinced great vision and courage and enriched the counsels of many an industrial and commercial undertaking. I express on behalf of this Chamber our heartfelt sympathies for his family."

NILGIRI DISTRICT BOARD

Planters' Protest Against Bifurcation

(From Our Correspondent)
COONOR, (By Mail).

The proposal to abolish the Nilgiri District Board, and bifurcate it, one part to be joined with Malabar and the other to Coimbatore, was strongly criticised at a recent meeting of the Nilgiri Planters' Association held in Coonor. The meeting passed a resolution stating that the abolition would be very detrimental to the interests of the District.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the abolition of tolls had very adversely affected the finances of the District Board, and it was up to the Government to increase the grant so that the roads may be kept in good condition. It is now rumoured that the proposal for abolition is not likely to materialise in the near future.

It is understood that the South Indian Railway authorities are considering a proposal to reduce passenger fares in the Nilgiris, for meeting the severe bus competition. More passenger services are likely to be introduced. In addition to cheap return tickets,

Rs. 3,000

"Name The Object"

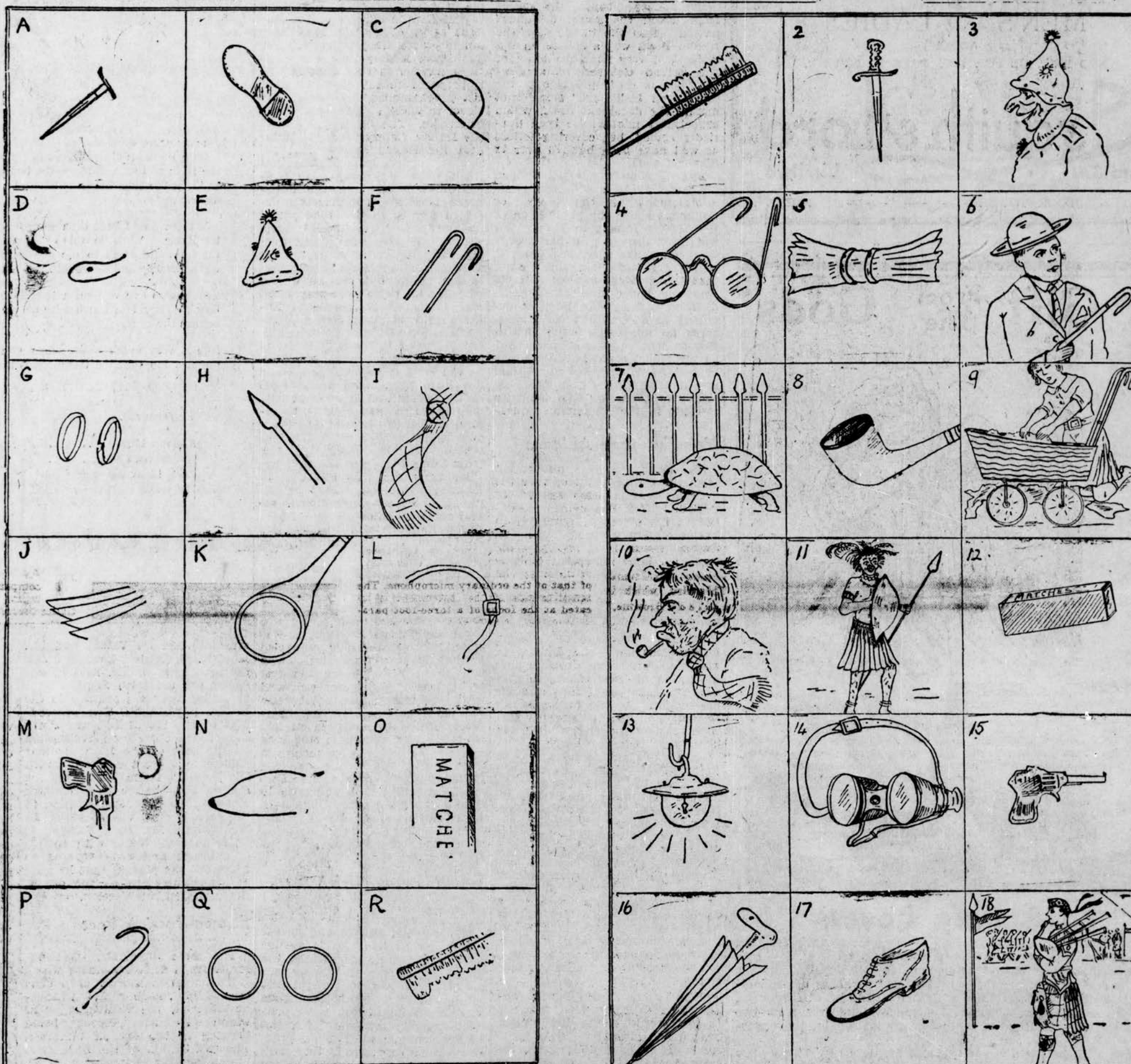
COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 1,500

2nd Prize
Rs. 750

3rd Prize
Rs. 250

Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 500



Illustrations in the series of pictures marked A, B, C . . . on the left are parts of certain objects. In order to make it easier for the competitors to find out the names of the objects of which they form parts we are giving in the series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . on the right the objects themselves. The parts shown in A, B, C . . . need not be in exactly the same position or depicted from the same angle of vision as appearing in the illustrations of the objects themselves.

For instance "K" is part of a smoking pipe as seen from a different angle of vision from the pipe as illustrated in No. 8. However as "K" is part of a pipe and No. 8 is an illustration of a pipe we put "8" against "K" in the coupon.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 23rd February, 1st and 8th March, 1936.

CLOSING DATE 11TH MARCH, 1936.

REVIVAL OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

Object Of Lucknow Congress Exhibition

MOTINAGAR, Feb. 21.
(By Mail).

The Publicity Department, 49th Indian National Congress has issued the following press note:—

While elaborate preparations are being made to make the proposed exhibition during the Congress Session as instructive and interesting as possible, it is the intention of the organisers to explain from time to time through these press notes the various aspects of the proposed exhibition and the purpose they are to serve. The full scope of the exhibition is yet to be made clear to the public for whom it is intended to demon-

strate the advantage of reconstructing the village life and of reviving the cottage industries which once and not a long time back contributed so much to the beauty, welfare and prosperity of the village life and whose products excited the envy of the foreigners.

CONGRESS INITIATIVE.

With the problem of unemployment both in the rural and urban areas getting more and more acute every day, and with the halting measures almost amounting to futility, which have so far been undertaken to meet it, the Congress decided at its last session to take the initiative in the matter and has authorised the A. I. V. I. A. to place before the Country practical scheme of constructive proposals for meeting this growing danger even at the risk of being misunderstood both by some of its

followers and by its hostile critics and enemies. The starting of the A. I. S. A. some years back and of the All-India Village Industries Association last year to tackle this problem of unemployment which had assumed such huge proportions and was becoming chronic, indicated the direction in which the solution lies.

TURNING WASTE INTO WEALTH.

Whatever differences there may be amongst the economists about the respective merit of cottage and mill industries, informed opinion in this country is coming round to recognise that, so long as the present system of Government and its attitude towards the National problem lasts, our efforts can and should be directed towards reviving these cottage industries, so as to engage millions who are out of suitable employ-

ment. It is not the purpose of this note to discuss the theoretical advantage or disadvantage of either cottage industries or mill industries but to point out what part these cottage industries can play in re-constructing our village life. It is the purpose of these notes, however, to show that the question of competition between the products of cottage and mill industries does not necessarily arise. It is only when we begin to think in terms of competition with large scale industries that our mind becomes baffled. The A. I. V. I. A. is neither out to compete with the mill industries, nor even to supplement it as some economists would have us. The associations under whose auspices the Exhibition is being organised, want to make villages self sufficient and self-reliant. They are aiming at utilising the time, labour and material, which are run-

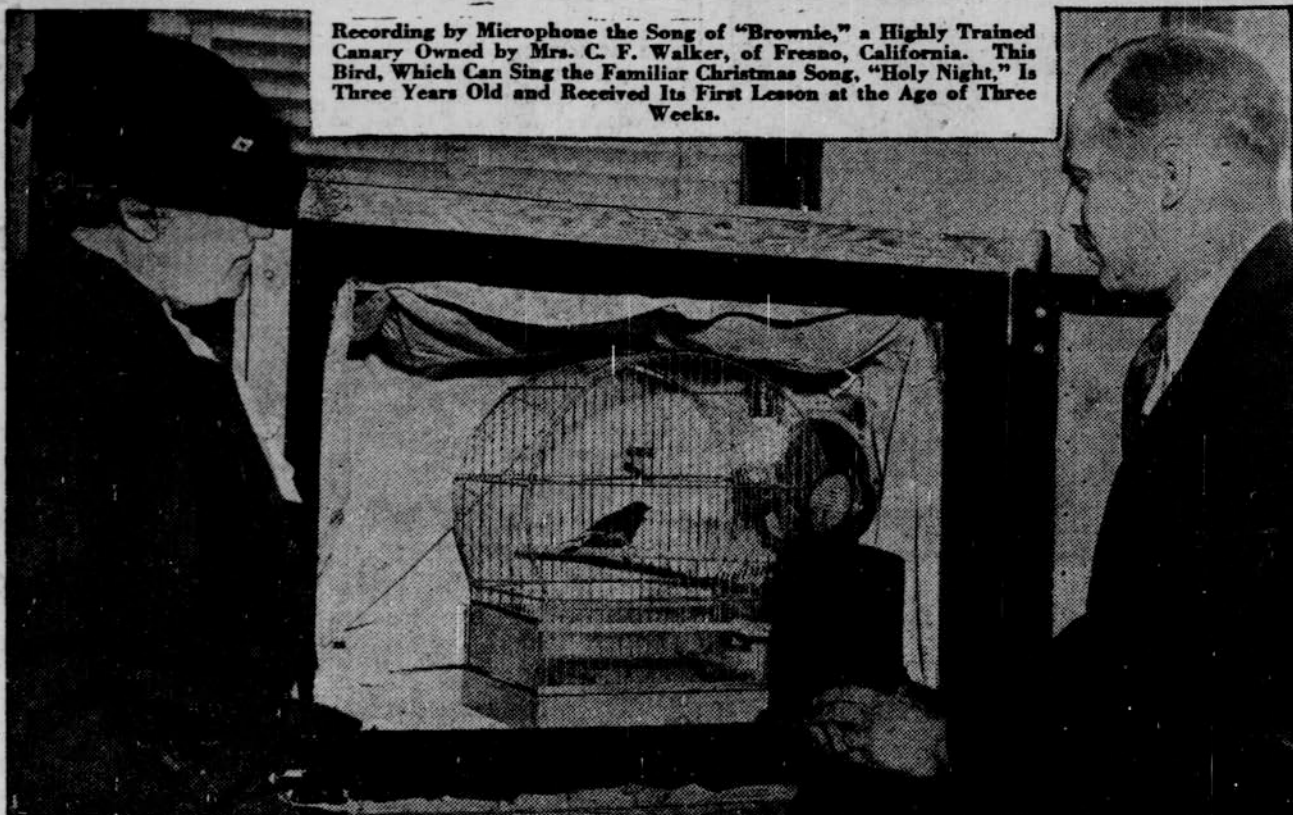
ning waste in the villages which if employed usefully would help to produce goods that would add to the wealth and welfare of the inhabitants. It will be the primary object of the Exhibition to demonstrate how this can be done.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

With the granting of concessions to goods by all the important Railways the work of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition has taken a concrete shape. Provincial Agents of the A. I. S. A. and A. I. V. I. A. and others concerned are notified to book their goods so as to reach here in time. People in the South, Gujarat, Sindh, Frontier Provinces, East Bengal, Assam, C. P. and other distant places are urged to book their goods immediately as they are likely to take about a month in transit.



Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



Recording by Microphone the Song of "Brownie," a Highly Trained Canary Owned by Mrs. C. F. Walker, of Fresno, California. This Bird, Which Can Sing the Familiar Christmas Song, "Holy Night," Is Three Years Old and Received Its First Lesson at the Age of Three Weeks.

Recording the Songs of Birds with a Mirror

How Notes Beyond the Range of the Human Ear Are Now Registered on Strips of Film.



The Parabolic Mirror Sound-Recording Instrument Designed to Register the Songs of Wild and Rare Birds.

SONGS of pet canaries and of the rarest wild birds which even have never been photographed are now permanently recorded by means of special microphones and mirror sound-registering equipment.

Doctor Milton Metfessel, of the University of Southern California, uses a microphone in recording the songs of canaries. He adds these records to his collection of other recordings of the songs of birds. Doctor Metfessel uses these records in his experiments which include a study of hereditary traits, tone and learning in comparison with human factors.

When it comes to recording the songs of the birds of the woodlands and those of wild and rare species much more preparation and elaborate equipment is necessary. One of the most notable experiments of this kind was made recently by an ornithological expedition, the members of which were scientists from the American Museum of Natural History and Cornell University. The expedition's equipment consisted of two truck-loads of sensitive apparatus designed for recording the songs of birds of the southern and western states. Some of these rare birds never had

been photographed before. Among the rarest of these birds reported by Doctor Arthur A. Allen, professor of ornithology at Cornell University, and head of the expedition, were a pair of ivory-billed woodpeckers which were found in the heart of a Louisiana swamp.

The apparatus used by the expedition is somewhat different from the devices designed for the recording of ordinary sounds. It was only after much experimenting that a device capable of faithfully reproducing the high-pitched bird notes was finally perfected.

The microphones used by the expedition is placed with its back to the source of the sound, which is the direct opposite of that of the ordinary microphone. The sensitive side of the instrument is located at the focus of a three-foot parabolic mirror. In somewhat the same manner that the mirror of a telescope focuses the light of a distant star the parabolic reflector of the bird microphone brings in from distant points the notes of the bird's songs. For example, the song of a bird one-fifth of a mile away, has good carrying-power and is sufficiently loud to be recorded. The songs of birds singing 500 feet distant from the microphone are clearly and faithfully recorded in every detail.

The notes of the birds' songs are recorded on a strip of film running through the sound-recording apparatus at the rate of 18 inches a second by a method similar to that used in recording the sounds of talking motion pictures. The notes are registered as a series of straight lines, like a spectrum at right angles to the length of the strip of film. The pitch of the sound determines the number of these lines to the inch of film. The thickness of the lines varies according to the loudness of the sounds. A count of the number of lines to the inch indicates the pitch of the sound which is determined by the number of cycles per second.

The best time for recording the songs of birds was found to be just before sunrise. Each location was carefully chosen to the end of recording the songs of as many different birds as possible.

The sound-recording and photographing apparatus was set up on a collapsible platform built on a truck and capable of being raised 20 feet above the ground. This level made it possible to photograph the birds and record their songs at the height of their nests.

Analyses of the sounds of the recorded songs of different birds reveal many surprising facts. For example, the grass hopper-sparrow was found to be one of the highest of singers. Its highest note has a frequency of 9,141 cycles, which corresponds to D eight octaves above middle D of the piano. The average pitch of this bird's song is C eight octaves above middle C.

The winter wren sings its song at the rate of 16 notes a second. Its song lasts only seven seconds and contains a total of 113 notes. The human ear cannot distinguish all these notes as being separate, as they sound as if they are continuous. This is all the more surprising when, in fact, there is a distinct interval of sound between each of the notes, the periods of silence in some cases lasting as long as the notes themselves.

The notes of the songs of some birds, however, fall within the range of the human ear. Among these are the catbird whose cry is just above the contralto's high and about the middle of the soprano's range. The notes of the horned owl fall just about the center of the baritone range.

The New Postage Stamp Art

AN ingenious Chinese collector of stamps who lives on the island of Formosa in the South Pacific Ocean has turned his hobby

A Chinese Girl Tea-Picker Designed by a Stamp-Collector of Formosa Who Uses Canceled Postage Stamps of Various Colors as Paint.



to good account by developing a new kind of pictorial art, which has proved to be a very profitable business. Heretofore this particular man was barely eking out a meager living, but now he is traveling the broad and easy highway of prosperity.

For years he has been a most ardent collector of canceled postage stamps from all countries of the world. He built up a fine collection and had millions of duplicate stamps left over, for which he could find no sale.

on the idea of using these surplus stamps in making pictures.

His method is first to form the pictures in outline and then fill them in with cut-out pieces from canceled

stamps of different colors. The results in many instances, are the production of charming pictures portraying scenes in the Orient with the multi-colored pieces of postage stamps from every part of the world.

Magnifying Blemishes to Bring Beauty

THE path to beauty today leads along the road of magnified blemishes. There is, of course, no beauty in the blemishes, themselves, but when they are greatly enlarged they become more conspicuous and are, therefore, more easily detected and removed. Especially is this true of very small blemishes which may be so tiny as to escape the notice of the keen eyes of the beautician.

To avoid such an oversight, however small, and to insure features entirely free of blemishes, the beautician now has a most efficient aid which is called a "dermascope." This device looks somewhat like a searchlight mounted on a revolving pedestal. The part that corresponds to the lens, however, is a mirror of such high magnifying power that even the smallest blemish is so greatly enlarged that it can be detected at once. The accompanying illustration shows the dermascope being used to detect any blemishes of the eye.

The Dermoscope, a Magnifying Mirror Device Used to Detect Facial Blemishes However Small, by Greatly Enlarging Them.



Heat to Keep Rivers Free of Ice

IN the same way that water is boiled on an electric range, electrical engineers are now prepared to heat electrically rivers to keep them free of ice, particularly the Mississippi River—or at least that part of it at Canton, Missouri. The heating during this winter and next spring as part of the government's flood-control program, its aim being to facilitate the movement of ice and water through the dam.

For this purpose the government has built a new type of dam at Canton, patterned after those used in Scandinavian countries. It consists of huge rollers or drums, some of which are 109 feet long and 20 feet in diameter, placed horizontally across the stream. The ends of the drums rest in sills cut in concrete piers, and are so arranged that the entire drum can be partially rotated and raised to vary the flow of water or permit ice to pass during the spring thaw. To permit year-round operation it is necessary that the ends of the drums be kept free from ice. Giant heating units are installed in the drum-ends and pier-sills to prevent freezing. Despite the huge size of the units, the power required for one end of a roller is only 18 kilowatts. Some of the heating units, which employ the calrod principle, are 27 feet in length.

Alligator, Friend of Fishermen

ALLIGATORS that inhabit southern swamps are real friends of fishermen. Although alligators, themselves, eat fish, their destruction would seriously imperil the supply of game fish. Most of the fish eaten by alligators are harmful or worthless so far as man is concerned. So far as can be learned there is nothing to show that the alligator devours the spawn of fish. First among the curious facts in connection with the problem of the alligator and fish, as George Z. Bird points out in Nature Magazine, is the enthusiasm with which fish, alligators and turtles prey on one another. Turtles feed on the spawn and young of the bass, which is the principal game fish of the south, and also take young alligators. The alligators eat the turtle and the bass, while the large bass occasionally take the young alligators and turtles.

If it can be shown that the turtle destroys worthwhile quantities of fish and that the alligator keeps the turtle in check without destroying more fish than it saves, then the picturesque, ugly-faced

old reptile has proved his right to protection by conservationists and sportsmen. At present, of the nine states in which it is found, Florida is the only state to offer any direct protection, and that only in a few counties.

Evidence that the turtle is a destroyer of fish is easily found and indisputable. Times almost without number the soft-shelled turtle, called "cooter," has been caught upon live bait. Mr. Bird refers to the use of bait that is alive and able to swim about so that a turtle must pursue it to effect a capture. The "cooter" is largely a meat-eater and is an efficient scavenger.

Mr. Bird found in Carleton Lake, Putnam County, Florida, a nine-pound black bass being devoured by "cooters" while the bass, still alive, floated on the surface, struggling weakly. Save where the turtles were attacking, there were no marks of any kind upon it.

The "cooter," when it frequents the "brim" beds, devours the spawn of the bass almost unmolessted. It has more difficulty, however, in feeding upon the spawn of the bass. Both fish will attack it, but without a great deal of success.

Amazing Lipstick Statistics

THE action pictured in the accompanying illustration is familiar enough, but the statistics thereof are most amazing.

The average area of a woman's lips is found to be .83 square inches. If a girl uses her lip-stick only 32 times a week, and that is said to be conservative, then in a year the coverage of the painted area would amount to an average 9.68 square feet of lips.



Multiply this by the millions of women in the United States and other countries of the world, too, and the resulting figures would show that enough lip-stick is being used every day to "paint red" an amazing number of towns!

A Lip-Stick Statistical Chart Which Shows That the Average Lip Area Covered by Each User Is Nearly 10 Square Feet.

Warming the Feet with the Breath

ONE of the oddest devices ever patented is a "pedal calorificator" or "foot-warmer." The inventor explains that his idea for this contraption is based on the fact that during cold weather the feet suffer most when exposed to severe outward cold; especially when in contact with cold floors, frozen ground and icy sidewalks.

The "pedal calorificator," designed to enable the user to warm his cold feet with his breath, consists of a light flexible india-rubber tube, from one-fourth to half an inch or more in diameter, worn between the outer and inner garments. It is branched and extends from near the wearer's chin to his feet, the upper end of the tube being furnished with a mouth-piece, placed within easy reach, and when not in use concealed by the vest.

A pair of movable hair-pads or cork inner soles are inserted in the boots or shoes, to which the branch tubes are attached by loops and buttons under the inside hollows of the feet so as to discharge obliquely toward the toes. A suspension collar or ribbon attached at the upper portion of the tube completes the arrangement.

The inventor says that he has found, by actual experience, that the tubes in a short time become warmed by the body, so that little heat of the breath is lost in its passage to the feet; that, according to the inventor, merely to inhale naturally with closed, and exhale with open, lips, an easy process which drives the warm breath through the tubes to warm the cold feet.

After a few sharp blasts of breath at the beginning, which may be repeated at intervals, it becomes necessary, according to the inventor, merely to inhale naturally with closed, and exhale with open, lips, an easy process which drives the warm breath through the tubes to warm the cold feet.



The Future House of Glass

PEOPLE can live in glass houses soon and throw stones without in the least endangering their privacy.

This has been made possible by the invention of glass building blocks. Each unit is made by taking two box-shaped pieces, or a box and a lid, and fusing them together on their edges to form a hollow block. There are various sizes and several methods devised for cementing the blocks into place in a wall. The inside faces of the block are fluted in such a manner as to break the light rays and destroy all images.

The hollow, fluted construction has very distinct advantages. With the cooling of the block, following the heat of

fusing, a partial vacuum is created. This insures that there will be no frosting of the glass due to moisture. The glass house of the immediate future, as Philip H. Smith describes it in the Scientific American, will have perfectly smooth interior and exterior walls which can be easily washed. The fluted interior of the blocks will give a diffused light throughout the house, no matter how strong the sunlight. And in cost it will be comparable to brick.

The advent of glass having a low coefficient of expansion promptly increased the potentialities of glass as an exterior wall material. Actually this type has less movement under temperature changes than most of the metals and can be used without hazard of breaking. For the sake of appearance, such glass is joined with opaque cement or a synthetic resin. The chemist has made a definite contribution to glass by providing a transparent binder, having a high light transmission factor and a bending quality that surpasses the opaque cements.

Among the special glasses contributing to the field of architecture is a type which transmits both visible and ultra-violet rays. Another type of glass absorbs a large part of the heat or infra-red rays while transmitting most of the visible rays. This type is eminently suitable where it is desired to keep out the sun's heat, as in air-conditioning where inside control of heat is sought.

Paper That Indicates Intensity of Light

A SIMPLE device for determining lighting intensities consists of a piece of extremely sensitive photographic paper enclosed in a light-proof envelope. The envelope is colored to a very definite shade and has 10 round apertures through which the sensitive paper is exposed to the light. The sensitive paper, before exposed, is of a light yellow color. As it is exposed to light it turns darker. Under the proper lighting intensity, the sensitive paper will turn a shade as dark, or darker, than the color printed on the protecting envelope. If, however, it is too dark or too light, it

the sensitive paper is lighter than the protecting envelope, then the lighting is not of sufficient intensity.

Lighting has always been somewhat intangible and difficult to define and, for that reason, a bit mysterious to the average person, but with this new simple light indicator anyone may estimate the adequacy of illumination. With this new lighting-indicator, it is claimed, anyone can determine in two and one-half minutes the condition of the lighting. The housewife, for example, may determine what the lighting conditions are at her favorite reading-chair, writing desk or at her work table in the kitchen.

Forty-five Per Cent. Of Army Pay For Officers

Mr. Shantidas Askuran Indicates Where Need For Economy In Military Expenditure Is Clearly Indicated

The subject of Military Expenditure, which Mr. Mehrotra raised by his Resolution in the Council of State on Wednesday, Feb. 26, attracted unusual interest and led to a debate to which the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran made a brief, but notable, contribution.

The President of the House particularly referred to his speech in appreciative terms, which was received with great approval by the non-official side.

"The Hindustan Times" remarked:—"It was a fine point finely taken. Mr. Askuran, to whom the President paid the unique compliment that he was the only speaker who confined himself to the four corners of the resolution, disclosed some interesting facts."

Pertinent Facts

The following is the text of the speech:—

Sir, I rise to support the Resolution on principle; I am sure, Sir, that elected, nominated or Government side, all will agree to the principle. Sir, it is a question of difference of opinion as to how to economise the expenses. My friend, the Hon'ble member of the Resolution, is strongly of opinion that the English army should be reduced. I, as one coming from Bombay side, have not seen the position on the Frontier, and I am not, therefore, able to give an opinion on that.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is the best judge of the proportion in which the army should be kept. Of course, I am sure that His Excellency is satisfied with the loyalty up to now which the Indian Army has shown. Up to now the principle has been accepted and adopted of reducing the army. Therefore, how to reduce, when to reduce and to what extent to replace the British by Indian troops—I think it is much better to leave these matters to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Now, the ratio of pay between the English and the Indian Army is about 3 to 1. Therefore if a replacement of 10,000 is made in the 60,000 English troops, it will effect a saving of 40 to 50 lakhs. In an Army Budget of 50 crores, I do not attach much importance to 40 to 50 lakhs. Of course, every saving is welcome.

Sir Nasarvanji Choksy has

given us the ratio of the expense per head of the population in the different countries, but he has overlooked one point. In England the ratio is very big; but they have to protect the Dominions, Colonies and so on. The ratio in Japan is Rs. 6½ as against 1½ in India per head of the total population. The population of Japan is only one-sixth or one-eighth of India. We should also remember how much Japan has developed and increased her trade and industry with that force, which India has lost—we used to trade a lot with other countries.

I now come to another point. Will His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inform this House if there is any country where 45 per cent. of the total pay of the soldiers is paid to their officers. Four crores we pay against 910 lakhs for the total force?

Is there any country where about 21 per cent. of the total pay of the soldiers is spent at the headquarters, where they are sitting in their palatial offices? Is there any instance of this kind in the world?

I would also like to know from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief whether in time of peace, when not even a pound of gunpowder is used, 35 crores or about four times more than the pay is spent on overhead charges. There are 101 ways of minimising the expenditure, which is very badly wanted. With these words I support the Resolution.



A large number of Keralites were present on Saturday morning at the Victoria Terminus to welcome H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, who arrived in the city accompanied by His Highness' mother and brother.

THOSE M. L. A.'S WHO VOTED WITH GOVT.

Karachi Muslim Resolution Of No-Confidence

KARACHI, Feb. 28. A meeting of the Muslim citizens of Karachi held last night in Kallidina Hall, passed a resolution of no-confidence in the Muslim, M. L. A.'s, namely, Sir Gulam Hussain, Haji Abdul Haroon and Khan Bahadur Nabil Bux Bhutto for voting with the Government on Mr. B. Bas's amendment of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It was also resolved not to vote for them in the future.—United Press.

OFFICE OF TROPICAL INSURANCE COY. CLOSED.

The local offices of the Tropical Insurance Company remained closed on Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

SAVING OF OUR UNFORTUNATE SISTERS

Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society's Activities

A short statement of the work done during the last eight years by the H. W. Rescue Home Society is given below:—

The Society owes its existence to the inspiration of the late Lala Lalpalal. The idea took a definite form in 1927. The Bombay Hindus had assembled to mourn the loss of Swami Shradhanandji. They resolved to raise a memorial to him and they thought that it could best take the form of a Women's Rescue Home in Bombay. The necessity of such a Home had been keenly felt for a long time. The resolution passed at the public meeting was speedily given effect to and this Society was brought into existence and registered in December 1927.

The activities of the Society, as indicated by its name, have been directed towards rendering prompt and sympathetic assistance to fallen and unprotected Hindu women. A careful inquiry into their condition has shown that they are drawn into degradation for hardly any fault of theirs. Cases of deliberate or conscious wrong-doing are extremely rare. It is a fortunate sign that the utility of this "Home" is being slowly realised by the public as well as by local bodies and Government institutions. The number of women sent by the Magistrates and the Police of Bombay to remain under the protection of the Ashram is rapidly increasing. The enthusiastic encomiums which have of late been showered on the work of the "Home" in the public press and from public platforms prove that the work of the Ashram is being gradually appreciated in Bombay and outside.

PROGRESS.
The following figures will show how the Home has been proving increasingly useful to the Hindu society from its beginning:

Admissions in 1928:	29 women
	31 children
Admissions in 1929	70 women
	39 children
Admissions in 1930	53 women
	19 children
Admissions in 1931:	78 women
	57 children
Admissions in 1932:	705 women
	63 children
Admissions in 1933	95 women
	45 children
Admissions in 1934:	93 women
	52 children
Admissions in 1935	103 women
	68 children

NO CASTE DISTINCTIONS
In admitting women and children, no caste or class distinctions are observed. Women belonging to various castes and sub-castes, including the Depressed Classes, have sought and found shelter in this Home. Similarly the Home has been useful not only to the Bombay City and suburbs, but to many districts in Gujarat and Maharashtra including the Indian States. Sometimes women from distant places like the Punjab, U. P., C. P., Berar, Karnatak, Mysore, Malabar, Madras and Kashmir have found shelter in this Home.

"Urdu Weekly For Gujrat"

GUJARAT, Feb. 29. The declaration for an Urdu weekly called "Insaf" has been filed with the District Magistrate, Gujarat, by Dr. T. N. Baru.

This paper is being started for advancing nationalist views with full support of all the nationalist workers of the district.—United Press.

HIGH FREIGHTS HANDICAP SINGAPORE TRADE

Indian Chamber President Protests Against "Autocratic Dictation" By Shipping Conference

An attack by Mr. R. Jumabhoy, J.P., president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, on the "autocratic dictation" of the Shipping Conference for the Indian ports was a feature of the general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce held recently at Singapore.

In the course of his speech Mr. Jumabhoy said that trade was being lost to the Colony as a result of the high freights and he recommended action on the lines of the S.S. Trade Commission report.

Mr. Jumabhoy also claimed that the introduction of piece-goods quotas had seriously affected the trade with the neighbouring islands and resulted in the poor being forced to pay higher prices.

In the course of his speech Mr. Jumabhoy said, "inter alia"—The autocratic dictation of the shipping conferences for the Indian ports and also for ports via India still continues.

It is regrettable that so far the Government has not taken any action known to us on the well-considered recommendations of S.S. Trade Commission 1933-34. The commission which has cost this Colony money and labour, carried out a full inquiry and the recommendations were made after full consideration.

The trade which could be done through this Colony is being lost owing to high freights. We have lost coffee, rice, sugar and various other export trade and now black pepper and such other produce which was shipped from here is being shipped direct from the Dutch East Indies.

The rebate circulars are being altered at the will of the Conference without consulting the shippers. The memorable stand of 1933 taken by you against the Conference autocracy is still fresh. I trust the Government will take immediate action in this important matter on the recommendations of the S.S. Trade Commission.

There was a move on the part

of the Government of India to wards the establishment of a commercial museum at their own cost but since we made known our wish to open one it seems that the Government of India have cancelled their project.

A commercial museum is one of the chief means of advertising and expanding a country's trade and we hope the Government of India will co-operate and give support to our scheme.

Representations have been made to the Government asking the same rights as other sister Chambers. Our Chamber members transact 90 to 95 per cent. of the Indo-Malayan trade and 9 per cent. of the Indians who import direct piece-goods are members.

With such strength I am sure that the Government will in due course grant such rights. Our object is the general welfare of the Indians and especially of commerce.

PIECE-GOODS QUOTAS

Since the introduction of piece-goods quotas business with neighbouring islands has been adversely affected and the poor have to pay higher prices. Illicit entry, if any, will require a rigid investigation. Indian piece-goods and pulekat sarongs have benefited to a certain extent.

Since the improvement of rubber, tin, and copra, the financial position of this country has greatly improved and consequently the import trade has improved to a certain extent. The export trade to India is still far from satisfactory and its improvement depends on India and on freights from here to India.

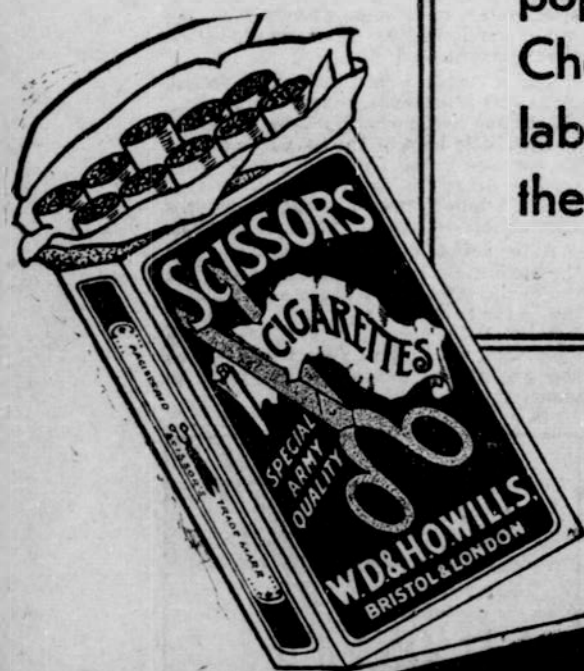
The establishment of a Department of Trade and Industry is recommended by the S.S. Trade Commission, is necessary for the advantage of this country's prosperity.

Our Chamber takes an interest in the general welfare of Indians and during the year dealt with quarantine air mails repatriation and other matters.

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INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Lucknow University Vice-Chancellor Asks Graduates To Go To The Villages

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Feb. 23. Several Vice-Chancellors of the various Indian Universities and the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Sir George Anderson, had the opportunity of feeling the pulse of young Muslim India last night when at a debate, held under the auspices of the Muslim University Union, the Political and economic policy of Government of India was ruthlessly criticised and condemned by a large number of speakers.

The subject for discussion was that "In the opinion of this House the Universities in India should be held responsible for the growing unemployment in India."

The debate was opened by Mr. Noman Zuberi, an undergraduate, who said that our Universities were dominated by Government and their aim from the beginning had been to produce clerks and Government servants; the surplus had to content by accepting petty jobs of Police constables or to remain unemployed.

After Mr. Jamil had formally led the opposition, Mr. Rollo, the Principal of Maharaja's College, Mysore, came with a witty speech in support of the proposition and said that though our universities had service-securing bureaus but they could not secure services. He humorously remarked that in the beginning we attracted the rural population from the villages to the universities and now we can't provide them with their livelihood. It was almost criminal.

LUCKNOW VICE-CHANCELLOR DEFENDS.

The proposition found its strongest opponent in Dr. Paranjpye, the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, who declared that the prevailing unemployment in India was not the result of the University education, but our socio-economic structure was responsible for it. He appealed to the graduates of the universities, to go back to the villages and work for the awakening of India's village population. These workers will not get publicity in the press but they will get their reward. He further remarked that it was that tendency of India's educated population which was responsible for the growing unemployment which made them think that they were meant only for the black-coated professions and despised manual labour. He severely criticised the present social, economic and political structure for which in no way were Universities responsible.

Mr. Amarnath Jha of Allahabad University opposing the proposition asked if there were universities in any part of the world where they were synonymous with the job securing agencies. He said that there was a cry for introduction of technical education in our

Universities. But where could we get jobs for them? Even the number of technicians unemployed was on the increase. The function of the Universities was cultural development and not finding employment.

Professor Jha was followed by A. R. Wadia of Mysore who welcomed the advent of graduate constables in India, for he expected them to be more efficient, honest and helpful to the country.

Professor K. G. Salyedain in a forceful speech said that the unemployment was the subject of the domain of politics and not universities. He said that the essence of all problems was economic and political factors of the country. India was not the master of its political and economic destinies. It had to depend on others for solution of its problems. The business of the Universities was mainly cultural; they were performing it. It instead of producing B. A's and M.A's Indian Universities start producing B. Coms and graduates in agriculture, they too would remain unemployed for the sources of production are not owned and controlled by the Indians themselves.

BOMBAY PROFESSOR SPEAKS.

OUT. Prof. P. A. Wadia of Bombay University was loudly applauded and cheered by the students when he remarked that the Indian University Graduates were to be congratulated for remaining unemployed. The only avenue of employment was Government employment. And if all of them had been absorbed by the Government, they would have been lost for their motherland. He further remarked that unemployment resulted in discontent. And what India needed most at this critical juncture was a band of discontented youth to achieve its goal of freedom.

ALIENS IN THEIR OWN HOME.

Another speech which was received with loud cheers by the students was that of Dr. Qureshy who said that he was prepared to accept that the Government services only could not relieve them from unemployment. But the Government jobs were denied to the inhabitants of this unfortunate land even in their own country. He showed how the Civil, Police, Railway and Army services were dominated by the Europeans in India. He further criticised the Government of India for not raising public loan for introducing constructive work in India in order to absorb the unemployed.

As it was already past 12 in the night the pro Vice-Chancellor who presided put the proposition to vote which was declared as dropped, for the House considered the State and not the universities as responsible for the growing unemployment.

"JAPAN MUST FIGHT BRITAIN"

Tokyo Publication Forecasts Possibility Of Having To Face America Too

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

War in the Pacific between Britain and Japan is positively forecast by Lieut.-Commander Tota Ishimaru, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, in his book "Japan Must Fight Britain" published in the mail week.

"Either Japan must stop her expansion," the author writes, "or England must willingly give up to her some of what she has or hopes to have. For Japan, whose economic difficulties are bound up with those of population and natural resources, force provides the only final solution. This is the reason why sometime in the future, she will fight England."

The author forecasts the possibility of Japan being faced by Britain and America in combination.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMBINE?

"England has not hesitated since the Great War to turn pro-American. There is no doubt that the two countries compete, but, should a third party appear on the scene, they will drop their quarrel and attack him together. War with America means war with England, and conversely.

"After the Great War England weighed Japan against America as a country with whom to act in concert. While not overlooking the disadvantages from which she might suffer in Eastern Asia and India were she estranged from Japan, or the possibility of serious conflict of opinion with America, she preferred a rapprochement with a country which was of her own kin and at the same time the strongest in the

world. The author looks upon the Singapore base as a "very serious threat." He writes:—

"If England is in a position to dispatch a powerful Fleet to the Far East in a few days, the hands of her diplomats in China will be greatly strengthened. China herself will become upliss and begin to treat us with scant respect."

"Defeat of Britain by Japan would," the author believes, "mean the collapse of the British Empire. India would break away, Hong-Kong would be ceded, and Australia and New Zealand would pass into Japanese hands."

"How is this conflict to be avoided? England must make way."

"England is already on the down-grade, Japan has started on the up-grade."

"The two come into collision because England is trying to hold on to what she has, while Japan must perforce expand."

WHAT NAVAL TALKS INDICATE

"If the Naval Conference breaks down, the possibility has to be considered of England endeavouring to get at Japan by acting in concert with America and bringing up the question of Manchukuo, or by proposing that the mandate for the Pacific Islands be returned, or that the agreement to limit fortifications in the Pacific be abrogated."

"If the agreement is abrogated, Japan will be compelled to bring her naval strength to equality with that of England and America."—United Press.

RETROGRADE MOVE OF "EXCLUSION"

Nasik Talukas Criticise Government's Decision

(From Our Correspondent).
KALVAN, (By Mail.)

A resolution condemning the action of the Government in their decision to include Kalvan Taluka and Peint Mahal, in the Nasik District in the "partially excluded areas" under the New Constitution was unanimously passed at a public meeting held here, on Wednesday last, Mr. V. Y. Paradkar presiding.

The resolution described this action of the Government as most retrograde and unjust, and also demanded an immediate removal of this humiliating discrimination.

All the speakers, including Mr. Potnis, the well-known Congress worker of Baglan Taluka, held that in view of the fact that the local bodies like the Gram Panchayats and the Local Boards in this part of the district were functioning as efficiently as in other parts, there was no ground whatever to declare that it was to any extent backward or uncivilised. According to them this move was an affront and a challenge, and they exhorted the public to force the Government to revise their decision by organising a vigorous campaign against it.

PROTEST CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, Congress leader of this district, accompanied by Mahant Sharam Das Shastri, President of the Nasik D. C. C., is touring this "partially excluded areas" in the same connection. Both of them are addressing meetings explaining the nature of this move of the Government and exhorting them to co-operate with the sub-committee appointed by the D. C. C. to organise a campaign of protest against the same.

ORTHODOX BOHRA ON THE OFFENSIVE

Alleged Propaganda Against Dohad Institution

(From Our Correspondent).
DOHAD, (By Mail.)

The Anjumani Mohammadi, an institution run by the Bohra reformers of this place, has come into great disavour of the orthodox of the community and attempts are being made by some of the elderly people to intimidate them into closing the night schools and other institutions. The youths are asked not to invite outsiders to give lectures and thus come under their influence.

It will be remembered, in this connection, some time back an interesting debate was held on "Our duties towards the poor" when the theory and practice of socialism as the solution of the social problem was explained.

A culminating point in this connection has been reached by some of the orthodox people issuing a pamphlet some time back asking the people not to help the institution, characterising it as opposed to the tenets of the scriptures. It is said, the leaflet was highly defamatory and a Dohad Bohra youth, Mr. Mahmood Dawoodbhai Gandhi, has filed a suit before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay against 7 Bohras of this place for defamation and abetment under Section 500 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

The entire community of the Bohras is seething with keen excitement over this issue and youths have the backing of all the enlightened people of the city.

PEASANTS' MEETING.

Mass meetings of peasants are being held in the Dohad and Jhalod taluquas where the resolutions of the Mirakhedi Peasants' Conference and the Charter of Peasants Rights are explained. Two such meetings were held last week, one at Dungi and the other at Bhimpuri.

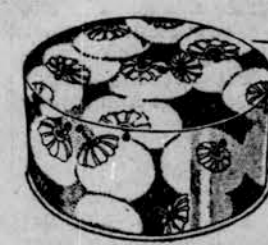
HOME FOR DEAF AND LUMB

Lady Willingdon Lays Foundation Stone Of Delhi School

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Countess of Willingdon laid the foundation stone of the Delhi Deaf and Dumb School adjoining Willingdon Cricket Pavilion before large gathering. Lady Noyce, president of the school thanking Her Excellency for the interest she was taking in the welfare of the school said that children who were completely denied the power of hearing and whose powers of speech, even after all they were able to do for them, must be limited, had a greater claim than other children to be given fullest opportunities to develop the use of their other faculties and for the enjoyment that followed such use.

She thanked the donors especially an anonymous donor of Rs.



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25,000 through whose generosity they were able to build a fitting and beautiful home for these children whom they loved so dearly.

Her Excellency assured them that although she be many thousands of miles away she would always preserve a soft corner in her heart for the Delhi Deaf and Dumb School and would continue to take a keen interest in its welfare. She congratulated the splendid services the promoters of the school had rendered, showing immense progress within a short time. Mrs. Basantlal, the Secretary, narrating of the history of the school said that the enrolment had advanced within a year from 17 to 38 and fresh applications were being almost daily received. Moreover, they were now in a position to provide residential

accommodation and supervision. Mr. Kalidas Bhattacharji, the Principal, demonstrated the scientific methods of training to educate these children which was much appreciated.

Definite information has been received at the headquarters of the Harijan Sewak Sangh that Gandhiji will be arriving in Delhi on March 10 by the Grand Trunk Express.

All-India Students' Conference At Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent).
LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

The U. P. University Students' Federation, which had its annual conference lately under the presidency of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, has now proposed to hold

an All-India Students' Conference in August 1936, at Lucknow. The Reception Committee of the Conference has issued an appeal inviting all students to co-operate and make the conference a success.

Peasant Committee For Nagpur?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28. With a view to getting into touch with the local Labour leaders and concert measures to organise a peasant committee at Nagpur, Prof. Ranga, M.L.A., will go to Nagpur on March 2 next. Messrs. Dhule, Deshpande, N. S. Deshmukh and Ogale are being requested to convene a meeting there on March 2 for this purpose. —United Press.

Islam's National Outlook In Art

"Dilettante Dictatorship" Contrasted With British Snobbery

At a meeting of the "Dairat-ul-Adab" (Literary Circle), Sjt. K. M. Nalavali Vakil read a paper on "Islam's National Outlook in Art." Sir H. Currimbhoy presiding. Mr. Ivanoff, Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art, Fatma Begum Sahiba and well-known students of Islamic culture were among those present.

I am eager to seek the assistance of Moslem intellectuals to help me and to help those who feel convinced that there is a definitely progressive and vital Islamic Outlook to help us to define it.

If we could allow actual achievements to speak for themselves, they would utter the warning against the sophistry and the snobbery which has marked and marred the study of art, particularly the Islam Art by Men of Letters rightly so-called both here and abroad. It is not many years since art in Asia began to be seen, understood and respected in Europe and America. When art in Asia was not seen and no attempt was made to understand it, it was naturally to be amused at the emphatic assertion of scholars and critics who did not see anything worth their attention on this side of the Suez, but when these objects began their exodus to Europe and formed sections of European Museums it is not amusing to know that the right attitude to understand and respect art in Asia is far from being honestly cultivated.

"Dilettante Dictators" It is astonishing to know from those who are presumably students and exponents of Indian Art that the contribution of the Moghul Emperors could be on one hand disposed of as contribution of "dilettante dictators" or on the other as acquisitive connoisseurs of fanatics or as petty aristocrats. No one who has read the memoirs of Emperor Jehangir can for a moment forget the fastidiousness with which he observed nature, studied it and short it as an inspiration for himself and his artists. Jehangir had not only the mind of the connoisseur but the eye of an artist. He was sensitive to colour, sensitive to beauty and what is very rare sensitive to movement. I can name one incident after another from the paintings of the period which refute effectively the charges that more or less have again and again hurled against the Moghuls but the refutation has no point except to enable you to clear your mind of the irrelevances which prompt scholarship which has no vision usually accumulates. I have only to suggest that if Islamic Art for that matter any art is to be understood one should have the mind as well as the vision of Jehangir. This mind and this vision has been more or less absent from those in Europe and their prototypes in India should have hitherto spoken and written about Islamic Art without the reverence and understanding which art claims.

Two Historic Incidents

Now let us understand the significance of two historic incidents in two different countries. The one was the entry of Islam in Persia and the other was the entry of Islam in India. In Persia the aristocracy of the times resented perhaps more than material damage, the damage to their mental conceits and the artificialities which were disturbed by Islam. Islam with its freedom from priestly inhibitions reached the aspirations of the masses. In India the emergence of Islam caused a similar disturbance and the disturbance had caused damage as it did in Persia, but it also introduced as it did in Persia a freedom to artists and a feeling for the masses which proved to be of vital importance of the historic evolution of India's National Art. It is necessary to compare the cultural art attitude of these "dilettante dictators", acquisitive connoisseurs and aristocratic fanatics with the attitude of those who to-day consider themselves in a position presumably to judge them. The Moghuls in Persia had spared national artisans and persuaded them to see themselves on the same level as the artisans of other nations. There were not only Persian artisans with the Islamic rulers in Persia but there were as Mr. A. Pope pointed out, Chinese artists as well and so from Samarkand to Spain.

"Mosques were springing up and

simple tent-dwelling generals began to flourish ambitions for sumptuous residences and for palaces richly equipped. Jerisians and Byzantine Greeks were engaged on the same building and they all lent touched elbows with dark eyes Indians smirking Turks and industrious Capis in the workshops. A mingling of the artistic traditions of Western Asia was now inevitable 'Baghdad Gousser'—new glamour of moment."

What had actually happened at the time of the building of New Delhi? The records of the Central Legislature are an eloquent testimony of the British outlook and attitude towards art. The opportunity to those who accused the Moghul Emperor of being "dilettante dictators" was offered the opportunity was not missed.

British Outlook—

New Delhi The building of New Delhi has been a Chapter of dictatorship, and has cost India crores of rupees. There has been not one redeeming feature which can prove the British title to Catholic understanding and reverence of the art opportunities which one of the most gifted of nations offered. A mere trifle as compared with the sum spent at New Delhi was required for the decoration of New Delhi was refused to Indian artists and art-craftsmen and the Moghul Emperor instinctively seized for bringing about what was then an inter-national contribution and monument to their Delhi was overlooked with undisguised scorn.

This was in strong contrast to the mediaeval Asian attitude to art. The organisation of architects and artists was then cosmopolitan. As Mr. Howell observed:—

"No class of Society has stood so strongly for religious tolerance as the principle of the Universal brotherhood of man as the Master-builders and none have done more for the spread of the civilisation, peace and goodwill among men."

In times of war their lines were often the only ones that were spared by the victors in battle or in the sack of cities for their services were highly valued by all combatants. Every new city that was founded or great monument that was built due to it builders and craftsmen from far distant countries. Thus we read of an architect from Fergana in Central Asia building the minaret in Egypt of Chinese craftsmen assisting the building of Baghdad, of Indian craftsmen in Japan and of Persian architects employed in Cairo. If this far-sighted outlook of art and its instructive vision had been understood during recent times by modern exponents and scholars we would have had less of the super-facilities of art and more of the spirit of art.

Graphic

And Dramatic It does not matter how often we think and visualise the architectural monuments from Lahore to Bijapur it does not matter how often and from how many points of view we analyse these monuments one impression always persists. These monuments invariably communicate to us dramatic experiences. No architectural monument of any importance is brought before us without its distinctive setting. Please do not forget the word I am using. The Muslim artist or rather the architect who worked out Islamic ideas in architecture deliberately set out not only to compose the picture also disappropriated its frame more or less in the same or identical way as he decorated the margin of the pictures for his illuminated manuscripts. Consequently his architecture has been above everything else graphic. To a student who can see the evolution of Islamic influence in architecture, the monument of Pathan architecture for example in Delhi and particularly in examples like Sher-Shah Tomb at Sasaram his Mosque at Delhi and Humayun Tomb at Delhi would be more than indicative of the manner in which architecture evolved. The solid rectangular forms of "Pathan" architecture began gradually to transfer themselves into forms and composition more lyric and harmonious. One glimpse at the architectural monuments for example the Jehangir Mahal in Agra Fort, the Palaces at Fatehpur, the Mosque at Cambay, Dhokla, Ahmedabad and Chhapra, Ruram-i-Rasul Mosque in Gaur and Juma Masjid in Jevanpur would suggest how the artists who designed these immortal masterpieces gave as lavishly as

they received it without the distraction of those academic and sophisticated arguments which speak the language of the lawyer, perhaps but not the language of art—or of forms and meaning of beauty.

Islamic Outlook

Essentially National

The conclusion is that the Muslim architect and artists and patron of art and connoisseurs were prompted almost invariably by the artistic integrity which alone ensures enduring art and proves that whenever Islamic art had the chance it became at the hands of Islamic patrons immediately national. I should like to speak of many other characteristics of Islamic architecture, its delicate geometry and floral enclosures and decorum beauty of its decorations, kufic characters, its highly disciplined imagination, that is evident in almost every architectural composition in India. The enrichment of architecture in colour is another of its characteristic contribution to architecture. All these factors, all these elements of beauty could be understood clearly if they could be visualised. I have already spoken to you of the necessity in India of the vision of Jehangir. May I also now speak of that cultural, social attitude which Dara Shikoh presented to Nadir one of the priceless treasures of Islamic art now in custody at the India Office? May I request those who are interested in Islamic and Indian Art to see that the paintings in the volume are reproduced appropriately for the benefit and enjoyment of the world of art everywhere? I have said I am speaking about Islam Architecture with purpose and I do so and as I have briefly shown the Islamic outlook in art has been a most invariably national. A clear reading of the evolution of Islam architecture brings us irresistibly to the conclusion that wherever Islam has gone it has utilised the services and the possibilities of art as they found in their national soil. That lesson unfortunately has been lost on those who are at present in possession of our national artistic resources.

The Meeting

Ground

India has been the meeting ground of two great cultural impulses that has registered its mark on human civilisation. The sway of Buddhism in the East and of Islam in the West has not been the sway so much of irreconcilable antagonism as of irresistible spiritual aspirations. The more we go to the foundation depths of architectural forms and trace the artistic evolution which this civilisation have evolved the more difficult it is to enunciate for or assign the glories to any particular race or religion. Art gives us one lesson which we all need so badly. Art brings us to the common national impulses and aspirations of progress. The survey of art makes it futile to suggest the racial or religious snobbery which strike at the root of human vitality as well as of creative art. I have only to request my friends here not to argue but to see for themselves what the architectural monuments of India offered them.

We can learn the lesson which Islamic architecture throughout history offers us. To-day we have to consider the reward of new materials, new demands, new designs of use and beauty. If only we could grasp the logic of building designs which they have left us we could evolve civil designs for town and city and villages as well, buildings that would be as logic useful and beautiful for modern needs as they were useful and beautiful for their times. To-day we have daily increasing number of educated people in municipalities that is where we could work out our social gospel of services.

(Continued from column 7.)

to pass in transit through territory of a neighbour Power where they are rigorously inspected. Further, Ethiopia must also have an export permit from the country of origin, etc. In these circumstances it is difficult to believe that the countries of origin or permit facilitate or permit introduction into Ethiopia of such prohibited munitions. We protest formally against these allegations."

In a communication submitted by the Secretary-General to the Members of the League of December 26th, the Italian Government submitted a copy of the medical report on the death of Sergeant Bragito and a radiograph of his wound together with photographs of pieces of bullet found in the wound.

On December 30th, the Emperor of Ethiopia complained that the Italian troops were proceeding to the systematic extermination of the civil population and the burning of churches. He further claimed

Assembly Privilege Ruling

(Continued from page 16.)

al report of the proceedings of either Chamber."

A PERSONAL RIGHT.

The privilege which is enunciated here does not go further than to exempt a member of the Assembly from any proceedings in any court of law by reason of his speech or vote in the Chamber or by reason of anything contained in official report of the proceedings. It does not purport to protect publication of any such speech in other than official reports, e.g., in a newspaper, however, faithful or "bona fide" such publication may be. It has been argued, however, by the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Independent Party that I should hold that the freedom of speech in the Chamber entails as a corollary that the publication of the speech of a member in a newspaper is also privileged. But, having regard to the unambiguous terms in which the limitations of that freedom of speech has been defined in the statute, it is impossible for me to extend the privilege to publications other than the official reports. The law in England is substantially the same as that embodied in section 67, sub-section 7 of the Government of India Act.

ENGLISH CASES.

Of the English cases to which I have referred bearing upon the point, I find that in Lord Abingdon's case all that is laid down is that a Member of Parliament has certainly a right to publish his speech, but, if the speech is made a vehicle of slander against any individual, he would be liable. Similarly, in Mr. Creevey's case, where a correct report was sent by a Member of Parliament to the editor of a newspaper with the request that he should publish it, that publication was held not to be privileged and as the report contained a charge against an individual in the House, Mr. Creevey was found guilty of libel. In Mr. Watson's case the Lord Chief Justice of England laid down "If a member publishes his own speech reflecting upon the character of another person, and omits to publish the rest of the debate, the publication would not be fair, and so would not be privileged; but that a fair and faithful report of the whole debate would not be actionable."

POSITION IN INDIA.

But having regard to the language of section 67 (7) of the Government of India Act, even a fair and faithful report of the whole debate, except in the official reports, is not protected. In any event, in the present case, the whole of the debate, in the course of which Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya made the speech in question, was published. Erskine May correctly summarises the extent of privilege of a Member in these words: "If a member publishes his speech, his printed statement becomes a separate publication unconnected with any proceedings in Parliament."

If any action had been taken in any court against Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya for publishing his speech in the "Abhyudaya," he could not plead privilege as a defence to such action, whether such action was taken in a criminal or civil court. But both Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai argued that executive action stands on a different footing to action in a court. But such action would not raise a question of privilege whereas in this case

the publication is not privileged. I must further point out that the action of the U. P. Government was taken under certain statutory powers vested in that Government and if privilege had been made out, that fact would have entailed interpretation of section 67 (7) side by side with the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act before a decision could be arrived at whether there has been a breach of privilege or not.

LEGISLATURE'S PRIVILEGES

I have all along assumed that the legislature and the members of the legislature have certain privileges of which freedom of speech in the chamber is one of the most important. I have also assumed that on a motion raising a question of privilege, the legislature would be in a position, if a proper case were made out, to find some means of dealing with the situation arising out of the breach of such privilege.

PARLIAMENT'S PREROGATIVE

The British Parliament, by constant assertion from ancient times, has acquired the status of a high court in all matters affecting its own privileges and those of its members, so that it is called the High Court of Parliament; and, like other high courts, the Parliament exercises powers to inflict penalties and punishment for "contempt." It has for a long time exercised such powers through its own officers, the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Black Rod to arrest offenders, punish them with imprisonment in the Tower and Newgate and the right at least of the House of Lords as a court of Record also to impose fines in such cases has not been questioned. There were conflicts at times between the Parliament and the ordinary courts, particularly the King's Bench, and though some of the punitive and disciplinary functions once exercised by it have now fallen into desuetude, Parliament still possesses considerable punitive and disciplinary powers.

ASSEMBLY'S POSITION.

No such powers have been vested in our legislatures by the Government of India Act creating them and I also find that section 28 of the Government of India Act, 1935, forbids the enacting of any law conferring on the Federal Legislature punitive or disciplinary powers or the status of a court other than a power to remove or exclude persons infringing the rules or standing orders or otherwise behaving in a disorderly manner. The same section, I may also mention, defines in sub-section 1 the freedom of speech in the legislature in the same terms as section 67, sub-section 7 of the present Government of India Act, and by sub-section 2 it empowers the Federal Legislature to define the privileges of the members of the Legislature and until that is done, those privileges will be such as are enjoyed by the members of the Indian legislature at present. The extent of those privileges may be briefly indicated in general terms as being such as are necessary for the proper discharge of their duties by the members in the Council Chamber. In addition to the President exercising such powers as have been conferred on him by the Rules and Standing Orders, the House itself, when a breach of privilege is made out, can always, upon a proper motion, express its condemnation and in suitable cases, make such recommendation to the Governor General in Council as it thinks fit.

The motion of Sardar Sant Singh for the reasons above-mentioned is disallowed.

ed that Italians in the Takkaze region were using asphyxiating and poisonous gases, and that Ethiopia had to protest vigorously against such inhuman practices.

On January 1st, the Emperor of Ethiopia further informed the League that, on December 30th, the Italian troops had made use of poisonous gas after violently bombing the Ethiopian southern army; also that during the same bombardment the Italians destroyed the Swedish Red Cross ambulance containing sick and wounded, although plainly marked with treaty symbols, seriously wounding the principal medical officer of the ambulance. The Emperor of Ethiopia wished to protest again in the most formal terms against the criminal acts of the Italian Government in defiance and violation of its international undertakings.

On January 3rd, the Ethiopian Minister in Paris, in a communication to the League, summarised the alleged violation of the laws of war committed by the Ethiopian military authorities, and stated that these false allegations formed part of the campaign of

disparagement and abuse launched against Ethiopia by means of fabricated publications and faked photographs. The Ethiopian Government urgently requested the competent organs of the League of Nations to take steps to prevent these further crimes by setting on foot an impartial enquiry into the way in which hostilities were being conducted by the two belligerent armies in Ethiopian territory. The Ethiopian Government undertook to give the mission entrusted with this enquiry every possible facility.

The Ethiopian Government considered that the Committee of Thirteen was the competent authority to have such an enquiry carried out, since, in its third resolution of December 19th, 1935, it was instructed to examine the situation as a whole, as it may appear in the light of the information which the Committee may procure, bearing in mind the provisions of the Covenant.

In conclusion, the Ethiopian Government implored the League of Nations to prevent atrocities which would have incalculable consequences for the whole of the African continent, and whose memory would be an insurmountable obstacle to the restoration of peace in East Africa.

Italian Plans To Bomb Addis Ababa

BRITISHERS TO ENLIST SOMALIS?

Abyssinian Concentration On Sidamo And Bali Fronts

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DIRE-DAWA: (By Air Mail)

February 13.

News has arrived from Addis-Ababa of heavy rains falling day and night for the last month. Hundreds of houses have collapsed.

The Italians intend to bomb Addis-Ababa with modern Caproni aeroplanes. Although the Ethiopian Government has heard that ten of these machines are kept ready on the Bali Front, they do not show much nervousness. Some Ethiopian leaders have laughingly informed me that Addis-Ababa is not Dagahbour, which means that they are ready for all eventualities.

British Preparations

The British are preparing for all eventualities. They have asked for 50 thousand Somalis whose age is below 40 years. They will not be actually enlisted now, but their names will be registered. They will be paid Rs. 10 per year. They will also receive a loin cloth and some pay during parade and rifle practice. They will get regular salary only when they are actually enlisted in the army as soldiers.

ABYSSINIAN MOBILISATION

DIRE-DAWA, Feb. 16.

Reports from the Southern Front speak of some small engagements near Waldir Guralna, very near the Italian border. The much talked of Sultan of Shavella has been thrown back and the planned Italian thrust from their spearhead position to cut off communications between British Somaliland and Ethiopia has failed. The Ethiopian troops are consolidating their positions everywhere, forcing back all Italian columns who reach their territory.

Mill machinery has been imported and flour mills have been established by the Ethiopian Government in some grain centres. Flour, dry meat, honey, cheese and other necessities of life are being every day sent to the Chief Supply and Transport Officer Kanvash Mulgatha from all directions. Besides this, all the commanders of the Southern Front are also getting rations for their own troops and some thousand bags of flour for Dedjaz Amde are in Dire-Dawa, and the Government has ordered Gurjura and Issatrus to supply camels for transport.

The morale of the troops in Ogadain is satisfactory and the Egyptian, Swedish Finnish Maltese and Ethiopian Red Cross Units are working everywhere. Another British Red Cross is expected shortly.

ON BALI FRONT.

News have arrived from Addis Ababa of 2 great Ethiopian commanders having been ordered to the Sidamo and Bali fronts.

Dedjaz Balcha, is a well known veteran warrior. He was adopted by Ras Mukunon, father of the present Emperor and was for sometime the Governor of Harrar after his demise and before Dedjaz Elma, elder brother of the Emperor became governor of Harrar. On account of difference of opinion with the foreign Consul, Dedjaz Balcha was transferred to Sidamo Province, where he tried to root out the scourge of banditry. Many of these robber chiefs surrendered themselves and were at once enlisted in his army.

He built Agar, Salama town is the capital of Sidamo and built in a plain a few miles from Allata. Dedjaz Gahre Mariam belongs to the Emperor's personal staff. He has passed his life with the Negus. He was Governor of Harrar for some years and it was during his tenure of office that trouble in Ogadain started. When Sultan Aiol came from Addis Ababa, Dedjaz Gahre Mariam refused to give him money, because he heard that this Sultan was in the pay of Italy.

It was also Dedjaz Gahre Mariam who put many Ogadain Somalis having Italian passports in Prison, and refused to release them. He also personally went to punish Sultan Aiol, who having received arms from the Italians started trouble against Ethiopians.

CHECKING ITALIAN ADVANCE Two other Generals have also gone there and new troops are being enlisted every day in the capital.

Dedjaz Abeba and Bayana have also come there with 60 thousand troops and they will hold the Bali Front and keep their troops on positions upto the Wabi Shabelle, because between these two places,

there is a big piece of no man's land. Thus these troops will check all the Italian advances towards the capital. Dedjaz Gahre Mariam and other commanders will hold Sidamo, for which troops are being concentrated at Allata, a high hilly station of most strategic value. It is also reported that General Wahib Pasha will go to Sidamo front to prepare impregnable defences as he did in the open plains of Ogadain.

Hundreds of miles of territory are unoccupied everywhere and the Italians go and occupy some territory and claim victories. But as soon as the Ethiopians hear of this occupation, they rush troops and back them away.

Fitaurari Takle Wariate has prepared his army and will leave shortly for some unknown place.

ITALIANS ACCUSE BRITISH.

The Italians instead of admitting their losses, are denying Ethiopian victories. But no one can believe their figures, because their losses due to sickness only amount to some thousands. Now that every one knows about their defeat at Ethiopian hands, they say that Colonel Halt a British military officer is the chief adviser of the Negus, and that the British are responsible for every bullet that pierces the heart of an Italian soldier, and they accuse the British of keeping Ethiopians.

But they forget their own deeds of barbarism. They have repeatedly bombed the innocent, but brave Red Cross Doctors and have shamelessly taken possession of their kits, accusing them of having ammunition cases in their trolleys.

ETHIOPIAN & ITALIAN COMMUNICATIONS

On December 20th, the League of Nations was informed by the Ethiopian Minister that his Government had handed to the Ministers of the United Kingdom and France a note replying to the proposals submitted to it by them. The views set forth in the note were the same as those that had already been expounded in the declaration submitted to the League by the Ethiopian delegation on December 18th.

On December 21st, M. Suvich, Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, transmitted to the League a communication from certain foreign journalists in Somaliland regarding the use by Ethiopians of dum-dum bullets in rifles and machine-guns.

The following day the Italian Government communicated a supplementary note on this subject explaining that explosive bullets had been found in large numbers in the Ethiopian garrison at Tafari Chetema. It was claimed that these cartridges were found partly in the munitions depot packed in boxes in ten and partly in vans belonging to Vickers Armstrongs machine-gun No. 33180 which formed part of the armament of the Ethiopian garrison in question. The label on the cover of the boxes, it was stated, showed that the cartridges came from the firm of Eley Brothers, Ltd., of London. The Italian Government submitted photographs of these labels and cartridges.

The Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, on December 24th, in a communication to the League, contradicted in the most categorical terms the statements of the Italian Government concerning the use by Ethiopian forces of dum-dum bullets, and regarded these assertions as pure fabrications designed to serve as justification for Italy in the event of possible resort in the near future to fresh breaches of the rights and usages of war.

"Ethiopia does not even manufacture munitions. All her supplies of arms and cartridges have

(Continued in Col. 2.)

New York Cotton Market Continued

Dull And Inactive

Short Covering In March Was The Principal Feature

CONTINUED BOMBAY SELLING IN LIVERPOOL

Lancashire Yarn Trade Showing Signs Of Declining

The New York cotton market, on Friday, was quiet but firm in absence of selling influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts but was again dull and inactive at the close with a slight gain of 2 points in July-10.41.

The passage of the New Farm Bill apparently failed to influence the market and traders, rather sceptical of its full success, were inclined to await details of its application before entering into commitments.

Throughout the session, short covering in March position was the principal feature.

Lancashire yarn trade reports are also discouraging and it is stated that spinners are falling back upon their stocks of cotton.

Bombay, Feb. 29. The New York cotton futures market on Friday after opening 2 points lower at 10.37 for July was quiet but firm in absence of selling which influenced trade buying and covering by shorts helping the market upwards to 10.45 during the earlier part of the day. Short covering in March position was the principal feature throughout and after this was over, the market was again easy owing to lack of sufficient buying. Trading was thus only small and the market finally finished 8 points higher with July at 10.41, other months ending 1 to 6 points higher. Spot cotton was better and finished 6 points higher at 11.38.

NEW ORLEANS. The New Orleans market followed the same trend and March, May and July finally finished 3 points higher at 11.03, 10.71 and 10.38 respectively. Spot cotton gained 2 points and closed 11.21.

LIVERPOOL. The Liverpool cotton futures market on Friday was quiet but steady, opening 2 points lower at 5.62 for July fluctuating within a very small range of 2 points, highest and lowest of the day being 5.62 and 5.60. The market ended buying, power, Bombay was a seller on limits. Lancashire yarn trade reports were less encouraging and spinners were reported falling back upon their stocks of cotton. All these factors combined induced local long liquidation and with hedge selling at the close, the tone was dull. July finally finished unchanged at 5.60. Spot cotton was 1 point higher at 6.04.

EAST INDIANS. These were unchanged at 5.38, 5.36 and 5.19 for March, May and July respectively.

EGYPTIANS. Egyptians were rather irregular and ended with 3 points down at 9 points up. Sakel March and May closed at 8.51-3 while uppers finished at 6.96-9 and 6.89.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. There was better enquiry in the Alexandria market and prices recorded a further gain of about 10 points. Sakel March closing at 15.22-10, whereas upper April at 13.33-9.

PRIVATE CABLES. N. Y. July Highest 10.45-06 (at 1.49 p.m.) N. Y. July Lowest 10.37-02 (10.00 a.m.)

Men Made Young

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nix's Vita-Tone and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Vita-Tone is a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body, and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. Get all chemists of Muller, MacLennan, Bombay.

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma is a most insidious poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nix's Asthma Cure, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nix's Asthma Cure is so successful that you can return in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 3 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nix's Asthma Cure from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists. Re. 3/6 for small size bottle. Re. 7/6 for large size bottle.

SAHARA



WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Feb. 28. Messrs. Ballou and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—
Doll.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A. 47
Amer. Power 7 p.c. P.A. 36
Electric Bond Common 17
United Corp. 17
Int. Tel. and Tel. 17
American Tel. and Tel. 173
Western Union Telg. 85 1/2
New York Central 38 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R.R. 121
Union Pacific R.R. 22
Great Northern Pfd. 43 1/4
United States Steel 65 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada 41
International Cement 41
Anaconda Copper Mining 38 1/2
General Motor 11
Packard Motor 19
Kew-Forest 15 3/4
Socoy 34 1/2
Chase Bank 33 1/2
National City Bank 570
Sun Life of Canada 34
Northern Pacific R.R. 45
Westinghouse Airbrake 45
Market closed firm. Carloadings up 35,500 units.
Total Business—2 1/2 million.

INDIAN STEERING LOAN.

London, Feb. 28.
3 per cent Indian Sterling 85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling 98 3/4
Loans 1934/35 110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling 110 1/2
Loans 1935/36 117
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling 118 1/2
Loans 1936/37 114 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling 101 3/4
Loans 1937/38 100 1/4
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling 106 3/4
Loans 1938/39 106 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling 106 3/4
Loans 1939/40 106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent British Consols 106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 3/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 28.
Yesterday's closing 12 1/2
Today's closing 12 1/2
Tone—Quiet.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb. 28.
March 44.90
May 44.95
July 44.95

SEEDS

London, Feb. 29.
Linseed, La. Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton 11.20
Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton 10.81
Linseed, Bombay, London c.i.f. ton 10.45
Rape-seed, Toria (Hull-Cont.) c.i.f. ton 10.02
Castor-seed, Bombay c.i.f. ton 10.03
Middling Spot 11.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 29.
March 11.04
May 10.74
July 10.41
Middling Spot 11.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 29.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 10,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 29.
To-day's Closing
February 5.73
March 5.70
April 5.67
May 5.62
June 5.58
July 5.51
August 5.44
September 5.37
October 5.34
November 5.34
December 5.34
January 5.34
February 5.33
Middling Spot 6.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 29.
To-day's Closing
P.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—
March 8.50
May 8.26
July 8.19
October 8.04
November 7.91
January 7.79
P.G.F. Spot 8.96

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 29.
Wheat Rozario Sante Fe nominal.
Wheat Barletta Russo nominal.
Wheat South Australian 30/9 Feb. sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was entirely closed today as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Kamla Nehru.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 29.
Extra
Bengal Fine, Spring Sup Fine FG Good
M.G.—
Bengal U.P. 154 151 148 145
Punjab 154 151 148 145
Rajputana 154 151 148 145
C.P. No. 3 183 180 177 174
C.P. No. 2 190 187 184 181
Broach No. 2 198 195 192 189
Punjab-Ame 198 195 192 189
Sarat 198 195 192 189
Rajputa 198 195 192 189
Navsari 198 195 192 189

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 29.
Old. New.
Bengal Superfine 156
Bengal F.G. 152
C.P. 1 Fine 190/192
C.P. 2 Fine 184/186
Arvi Fine 181/187
Ellichpur Fine 179/181
Khamgaon Fine 180/182
Kandesh Fine 176/178
Jalna/Sailu Fine 176/178
Burdah/Sanavud Fine 176/178
Mathia Fine 167/170
Broach Fine 166/168
Punjab/American 200/210
Sindh-American 200/210
Camba 235/240
Camba 2nd crop 205/210
Compta Good 210/215
Westerns 200/205
Kampala 200/205
New Manza 285/290
Jagadia Ankleswar 234/236
Suret-Navsari 243/245

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb. 29.
Since 1st Sept.

Yesterday's closing 1,983 181,779
Central India 2,138 172,346
Bari and Nagar 1,185 101,366
Hyderabad Gaoran 406 21,924
Bari 2,871 193,218
Central Provinces 840 60,573
Total Omras 9,423 731,206
Dholera 235 46,890
N.W. Provinces 456 56,745
Bihar 654 41,915
Sind-Punjab 4,315 324,801
Sind-Punjab 787 25,496
Coompta and Dharwar 10,785
Westerns Northern 16,629
Timmerly and Cambodia 8,130
Persian 21,680
American 611 106,370
Egyptian and African 611 106,370
Camba, Camba and other sorts 462
Total 15,511 1,394,716

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Yesterday's closing 1,336 248,604
Europe 4,050 348,689
Japan and China 13,335
Coast Ports 106,886
To-country by Rail 106,886
Abroad in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 37,965
Total 5,386 932,473

BOMBAY COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 29.
London Market.
Standard Copper Cash 235/12/6
(Bares)
Standard Copper Cash 235/13/9
(Sellers)
Standard Copper 3 months 236
Electrolytic Copper 240/5/6
New York.
Blue Eagle 9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 8 5/8 cents.
Tone—Steady.
In their market report on cotton Messrs. M. and B. Stern state as under:—
In the Ready Market the demand was moderate.
Forward Market opened steady following more favourable reports from Japan. Exporters, Commission Houses and Japanese bought, whilst jobbers sold. Later, prices advanced on news of a Bazar operators on the Washington cable stating that the farm bill would be passed. The situation here with broad powers over the control of production and also, Senator Nye having introduced a constitutional amendment to control and regulate the sale of all agricultural products.
At night, the market was quiet and easier on less favourable reports from Japan. Though it is felt that the recent heavy selling by the Japanese House has somewhat disconcerted the situation, we give the following extract from our Dallas (Texas) friends' letter dated 21st January:—
"Very little is to be heard regarding the new cotton agreement, save before an already contemplated with cotton developments. A large increase in acreage is entirely unlikely. We look for a total average increase of possibly 3 or 4 million acres. It can hardly be greater in 1935, as mules and farming implements must be obtained and labour reorganised, all of which takes time. A great many planters during the time of A.A.A. have been non-productive, let their tenant farmers go and work their land by hand labour. This, of course, can only be done in a limited way and not on a large acreage."

SAVA SUGAR

London, Feb. 29.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta: Jan/Feb. per cwt. unchanged.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Bombay per cwt. unchanged.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Karachi, per cwt. unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb. 29.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), 6-3/4.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 29.
Market quiet.
Spot 19-3/4
Forward 19-5/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz 77 1/2

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 29.
BROACH—
Fully Good (Good Staple) 5.04
Fine (Good Staple) 5.09
Superfine (Good Staple) 5.22
OOMRA—
Fine (No. 1 Staple) 5.22
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) 5.37
Choice (No. 1 Staple) 5.52

BENGAL

Good 3.85
Fully Good 3.95
Fine 4.07
SCINDE—
Fully Good 4.21
Fine 4.33
Superfine 4.45

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb. 29.
Receipts into Bombay on 27th 22,304
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 1,378,205
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,315,734
Increase 162,471 lbs.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 29.

B.C. Rate T.T.D.D. 1/6 1/32

LONDON.—
Banks selling T.T.D.D. Feb. 1/6 3/32

Banks buying T.T.D.D. 1/6 3/32

Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 3/32

B.C. Rate T.T. 368 5/8

Banks selling T.T. 368 5/8

Banks buying T.T. 368 5/8

PARIS.—
Banks selling T.T. 360

Banks buying T.T. 233 7/8

Banks selling T.T. 77 1/8

Banks buying T.T. 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D.D. 54 1/2

Banks buying D.D. 54 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D.D. 58 1/2

Banks buying D.D. 58 1/2

HANGHAI.—
Banks selling D.D. 81

Banks buying D.D. 156 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D.D. 156 1/4

Banks buying D.D. 90 3/4

CHINA RATE.—
New York London 1/1 15/16

Japan London 7.22

Hongkong/London 1/4

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2

London/Paris 74.66

London/Belgium 29.27 1/2

London/Switzerland 15.10 1/4

London/Berlin 12.27 1/2

London/Stockholm 12.30 1/2

London/New York 4.99 3/16

London Amsterdam 7.26 1/4

28th instant 27.1-1/2

Gold 28th instant 27.1-1/2

Silver London Ready 19 3/4

27th instant 19 3/4

28th instant 19 3/4

Silver London Forward 19 11/16

28th instant 19 3/8

Silver New York Ready 45

27th instant 45

28th instant 45

London Discounts 3 Mos 9 16 p.c.

28th instant 5/8 p.c.

27th instant 5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.

Money Call 1/4 p.c.

6 Mos. 1 1/8 p.c.

Tone—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 29.

Broach A/M. Op. 185 3/4; Highest 190 1/4; Lowest 185 3/4; Closing 190 1/4

Broach J/A. Op. 190 1/2; Highest 192 1/4; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 192 1/4

Oomra March Op. 171; Highest 172 1/4; Lowest 171; Closing 172 1/4

Oomra May Op. 171 1/2; Highest 172 3/4; Lowest 171 1/2; Closing 172 3/4

Bengal March Op. 142 1/2; Highest 145 1/4; Lowest 142 1/2; Closing 145 1/4

Bengal May Op. 139; Highest 139 1/2; Lowest 138 1/2; Closing 139 1/2

Jeji-Mandi for Broach A/May 31-3-36 Re. 8

Jeji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-3-36 Re. 6 1/2

Jeji-Mandi for Broach J/August 30-6-36 Re. 17 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

1935-36 1934-35

Receipts to date 623,000 393,000

Receipts yesterday 10,000 9,000

Exports to date 432,000 338,000

Stock at Ports 21-2-36 246,500 263,000

Stock at Interior 21-2-36 212,400 67,400

Stock at Liverpool 21-2-36 71,000 89,500

Visible Supply 21-2-36 787,900 803,000

Quantity in sight 21-2-36 106,180 68,000

Quantity out of sight 21-2-36 780,000 680,000

SITUATION IN WHEAT

(Through Messrs. Mukat Lal Madan and Dyal).

Hapur, Feb. 25

The wheat market during this week was firm owing to the reduction in shipping freight from Karachi to Europe and to the fast western wind in the Punjab and U. P. although the prices in Europe were easier and the demand in Karachi of Calcutta and Bombay was dull. The market of Hapur and Amritsar (Punjab) were only raised but later it became quiet because some rain fell in the Punjab and U. P. and the condition of the standing crops except some places is good. The wheat can be exported to Europe from Karachi at present rates at Rs. 21-0-0 per candy the rates in Karachi of Ready is 22-1-0 and of July 22-4-0. The stocks in U. P. are certainly less but it does not seem less in the Punjab.

The wheat position at present is of bullishness because the prices in Europe are firm from two days and the seller is weak in the country and a great speculator of Bombay has changed his sell goods and the general people fear from selling, though a great speculator of Cawnpore has sold sufficient.

The stocks in Karachi has been reduced to 50,000 bags in which 35,000 bags are unsold.

LOCAL RATES AND STOCKS

Wheat ready Rs. 22-5-0. Jethi Rs. 2-9-0

Nazrana Jethi Shudi Pandura 0-2-7

Khaties. The western wind is blowing.

Cotton Conditions

During The Week

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.'S VIEWS

Under 10 Cents, New Crop Worth Buying

Reviewing Cotton conditions during the week, Messrs. Langley and Co., in their Market Report state as under:—

Last week we stressed the succession of adverse factors with which, from the beginning of the year cotton in America has had to contend.

That strange sequence did not end with last week. The delay, early this week, in the joint conference on the new farm bill appeared to be the last straw. The speculator gave up the unequal struggle. And sold.

But there are at least two points about that decline which warrant attention.

(1) The fact that the Pool were selling spots has been a major cause of disappointment. Pool sales, in fact, started the decline. Yet on all sides it is acknowledged that it officially controlled stocks are not released there will be insufficient cotton to carry the trade on to new crop. Then surely it is inconsistent to conclude that because Government stocks are being released in an orderly manner to meet a trade demand old crop months should decline. They may not advance. But we see little justification for them to decline for the simple reason that, knowing the statistical position, the Government will, presumably, stop selling.

We have nothing about it direct from Solomon. But that looks a reasonable view.

(2) New crop has taken the brunt of the selling which started with the invalidating of the A. A. A. and has continued through the succession of disappointments culminating in the delay on the new farm bill.

Everything has been against the market. Most of all it has been feared that the new bill is too late to control acreage for the coming season.

It seems improbable that the U. S. Administration has been through the turmoil of the last two months only to produce a bill which is ineffective. It may be so. But it does not seem very likely.

**JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE**
go hand in hand.
J1

**JUPITER
GENERAL**
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936

Assembly Privilege Ruling

Speaker Says It Does Not Protect Publication Of M. L. A's Speech In Other Than Official Reports

Sir Abdur Rahim, President, Legislative Assembly, disallowed the motion of Sardar Sant Singh that the U. P. Government's order demanding a security from the "Abhyudaya" of Allahabad for publishing the full speech of a member of the Assembly constituted a breach of Privilege of the House.

The following is the full text of the President's ruling:—

The Governor in Council of the United Provinces passed an order dated the 10th January, 1936, under sub-section 3 of section 7 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 (Act No. XXXIII of 1931), requiring the publisher of the "Abhyudaya" of Allahabad to deposit security, because that paper had published an article headed "Assembly men Pandit Krishna Kanti ji Ki Baktrita" (Speech of Pandit Krishna Kant in the Assembly) containing words of the nature described in sub-section 1 (b) of section 4 of the above Act, viz., "directly or indirectly expressing approval or admiration of any such offence, (i.e., the offence of murder or any cognisable offence involving violence) or of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed any such offence."

Sardar Sant Singh, thereupon, gave notice of a motion for adjournment of the business of the Assembly on the 3rd February, 1936, to discuss this order of the U. P. Government as being a definite matter of urgent public importance. That motion was disallowed by the Governor General under Rule 22 (2) on the ground that it related to a matter which was not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council.

On the 5th February he gave another notice of a similar motion for adjournment, this time in order to raise the question of "the encroachment of the privilege of the members of the Legislatures to publish their speeches in verbatim" i.e., in newspapers. On objection being taken on point of order by the Leader of the House, I disallowed the motion, firstly on the ground that a question of privilege cannot be discussed on a motion for adjournment and, secondly, that the notice of the motion ought to have been given at the earliest possible opportunity.

The same Hon. Member next sought to move the motion under consideration on the 10th February, the motion being that the Assembly do proceed to discuss the question of the privilege of freedom of speech and its publication in the press enjoyed by the members of the Assembly, adding that "no notice is necessary to discuss the question of privilege and that such motion has precedence over all other work in the House." As the question raised regarding privilege of the Assembly and its members and the appropriate procedure in such matters are of considerable importance, I allowed the points of order raised (including the question whether a motion of adjournment is the proper procedure) to be discussed at some length.

PATEL'S RULING QUOTED.

I shall take up the questions

relating to procedure first.

(1) A motion for adjournment under Rule 11 is not the proper procedure for raising a question of privilege pure and simple. This was also the view of President Patel (vide Ruling No. 44, dated 4th September, 1932, pp. 44-45 in "Selections from the Decisions from the Chair.") Ordinarily the object of a motion for adjournment of the business of the Assembly is to discuss and criticise the conduct or attitude of the Government in a definite matter of urgent public importance, while in a case, where the question of privilege is raised as the main issue (as in the second motion of Sardar Sant Singh and in the case which Mr. Patel had to deal with) the Assembly would be asked to take such suitable action as is within its competence in order to protect the members from interference and molestation in the discharge of their duties or to uphold the dignity of the legislature. But if the question of privilege raised is a definite matter of urgent public importance, which is also primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council, and the main object of the motion is to discuss and criticise the conduct of the Government in the matter, it can be dealt with by a motion for adjournment, subject of course to the restrictions and limitations laid down by the rules and standing orders in that connection (see, the cases of Mr. S. C. Mitra and of Mr. S. C. Bose, Legislative Assembly Debates, dated 21st January, 1927 and 22nd January, 1935, respectively).

NOT PROPER PROCEDURE.

(2) A Resolution under S. O. 59 and Rule 23 is clearly not an appropriate procedure for discussing a matter of breach of privilege, when the question is sought to be raised by a non-official member, for resolutions by non-official members have to be ballotted for and there is no knowing what place a particular resolution may secure. Nor can such a resolution be moved except on a non-official day, while, as pointed out by the Law Member himself, the question of privilege must be raised as soon as possible. But if the Government wish to bring up a matter of privilege by a resolution, there need be no such difficulty in their case on the score of delay. Further, by rule 23, every resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to the Governor General in Council. While there may be cases in which such a recommendation may meet the exigencies of the situation, in others the appropriate remedy may lie in the hands of the legislature itself.

(3) Rule 24A: This rule permits discussion of any matter of "general public interest" otherwise than by a resolution, provided consent is obtained to a motion for such purpose of the President and the member of the Government to whose department the motion relates. In the present case and cases of like character, namely, those that are matters of general public interest, I take it, as stated by the Law Member, in answer to a question asked by Sir Muhammad Yakub that the Home Member would

deal with the motion. But it is conceivable that a motion raising the question of privilege may be such that it may not relate to any department of the Government. As for the misgiving which seems to trouble the minds of some members, I cannot, in interpreting Rule 24-A, proceed upon the assumption that either the President or the Home Member, is likely to withhold his consent in a proper case. I, therefore, hold that a question of privilege of the nature involved in this notice can be discussed on a motion moved under the provisions of Rule 24-A. Sardar Sant Singh, however, has brought the motion under consideration without conforming to the requirements of that rule, though the question sought to be discussed is a matter of general public interest.

MOTION EXPLICITLY BARRED.

(4) Sardar Sant Singh had asked this motion on the practice and precedents of the British Parliament. No doubt, we often have recourse to Parliamentary practice for guidance, whenever our own rules and standing orders are silent. But Rule 24-A explicitly bars such a motion as this, as it is neither a resolution under S.O. 59 of the Manual of Business nor does it conform to the requirements of Rule 24-A. I must, however, observe that this rule may not bar a question of privilege being discussed on a motion brought otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of Rule 24-A or by a resolution. If the subject matter of the motion cannot be said to be a matter of "general public interest," or if it cannot be said to relate to the department of any member of the Government.

LAW MEMBER ANSWERED.

(5) Another difficulty has been suggested by the Hon'ble the Law Member, viz., that a motion by a non-official member, even though with a view to discuss a question of privilege, can only be dealt with on a non-official day. But a question of privilege affects every section of the Assembly, and once it is brought to the notice of the House by any member, whether official or non-official, it becomes the business of the entire House and, as is the practice in Parliament, it must be given precedence over all other business, supposing it is of the last mentioned category. In any event, since questions of privilege are undoubtedly of considerable importance to the Assembly and are of an urgent nature as stressed by the Leader of the House, and no provision is made for business of this class in the Rules and Standing Orders, it may well be expected of Government to find time for this purpose.

PRIMA FACIE CASES OF PRIVILEGE.

(6) Whether a motion of this character is brought under Rule 24-A or, in a proper case, is brought in accordance with the practice of Parliament, the President, before he gives his consent or allows the question to be discussed by the House, must be satisfied that a "prima facie" case of privilege has been made out. I may also point out that

AFFILIATIONS ABROAD

Move To Amend Congress Constitution At Lucknow

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 29. Amendments to the present Congress constitution relating to the affiliation of the Congress organisations outside India and likely to be moved in the next session of the Congress at Lucknow as the present constitution of the Congress unlike the old one makes no provision for such affiliations.

As Burma is to be soon separated from India there is a desire among the Burmese, Indian residents there and also Indians in different other countries for affiliating their bodies to the Indian National Congress and as such provision will be made for such affiliation.—United Press.

when such a case is made out, it will be generally found desirable to refer it to a committee of the nature of a Select Committee appointed for the purpose or to a Committee of Privileges appointed at the commencement of each session as is the present practice in the House of Commons and then upon its report discuss it in the House.

NEED FOR AMENDING RULE.

I am sure the House generally will recognize the importance of protecting the honour and privilege of the legislature. The legislature is undoubtedly a most important instrument of Government even under the present constitution, and unless effective means are provided by which members can be assured to carry on their deliberations in the Chamber without interference and molestation and the dignity of the legislature is duly protected from outside attacks, it cannot be expected to function to the best advantage. The Assembly and the Government may perhaps consider whether the rules and standing orders (especially Rules 24-A and 6) should not be suitably amended, so that such difficulties as exist at present, and have been emphasized by the Hon'ble the Law Member, in the way of raising a question of privilege, may be removed.

I now come to the substantive question, what is the nature and extent of freedom of speech, which the members of the Legislature enjoy and which is alleged to have been infringed by the order in question of the U. P. Government. Has a "prima facie" case of privilege been made out, that is, whether the report of the speech of Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya published in the newspaper, "Abhyudaya" (which I understand, is owned and published by the member himself) is privileged, so that the action of the U. P. Government must be regarded as an infringement of the privilege of the Assembly or the individual member concerned?

THE RELEVANT SECTION.

Section 67, sub-section (7) of the Government of India Act lays down that:—

"subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the Chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both Chambers of the Indian Legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either Chamber or by reason of anything contained in any official communication."

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She Was A Noble Soul And Ardent Patriot

PT. MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTE TO KAMALA NEHRU

BENARES, Feb. 29. Commenting on the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Pandit Malaviya said:—"I am deeply grieved to hear of the sad and premature death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. She was a noble soul and an ardent patriot, and a devoted wife and she fully shared her beloved husband's constant solicitude for the freedom of our motherland. By the purity of her life and by her sacrifices and suffering in the cause of the country, she had won the affection and respect of millions of her countrymen. Her death is being mourned in countless homes to-day. It is a national loss and to me a personal bereavement which has caused me deep pain. My heart felt sympathy goes out to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, his revered mother, his dear daughter Indu and other members of the bereaved family."

Pandit Malaviya has cabled to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "Deeply grieved. Countless millions share your sorrow."

Pandit Malaviya has wired to Mrs. Motilal Nehru: "Deeply grieved to hear of Kamalaji's passing away. Offer you and family my sincerest condolences."—A.P.

HINDU 'VARSITY'S CONDOLENCE

BENARES, Feb. 29. Students and members of the staff of the Hindu University held a condolence meeting this evening under the Presidency of Pandit Malaviya and passed a resolution expressing sincere condolences to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, his revered mother and members of the family.—A.P.

TRUEST FIGHTER IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE

ALLAHABAD, February 29. Allahabad observed hartal to-day in memory of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Municipal offices and schools were closed.

A large attended public meeting held in the evening, under the presidency of Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru passed a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the death of Kamala Nehru, one of the truest fighters in the cause of country's freedom and their deep sympathy with Jawaharlal Nehru and his revered mother and daughter and other members of the family.

People of all shades of opinion attended, and among the speakers were Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Mayor Ranjit Singh.—A.P.

HER UNSURPASSABLE SACRIFICES

BOMBAY, March 1. Dr. Maneck K. Anklesaria, Secretary for the All-India Journalists' Foreign Propaganda Society interviewed by the "United Press" on Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death said:—

"It seems that life in India is sorrow, sum-total of all the miseries and sufferings we can possibly avoid. For Nehrus, happiness there was none. Their intuitional guidance of righteousness con-

flicted with the British institutional laws. In that they suffered the living death. Now Kamala, the queen of India, is gone. But her dominant spirit, her noble ideals, her unsurpassable sacrifices, her devotion to the cause of the liberation of the Motherland and the starving millions still remain. Let every woman in India take a vow to pass every day in following the ideals of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, to do things as she would have done towards the liberation of India, were she alive."—United Press.

GAVE LIFE FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of late Mrs. Kamala Nehru, at a mass meeting held in connection with the annual celebrations of Supa Gurukul, at Supa, near Navsari, on Saturday morning, and a resolution expressing condolence at the sad demise and extending sympathies to the bereaved family was passed.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who presided on the occasion, moving the resolution from the chair, observed that Kamala Nehru was not merely a great patriot, but herself was a fierce fighter in the cause of freedom and gave her life for it. She inspired everyone who had occasion to work with her and was always in the forefront in the March for national independence. She not only shared her husband's work, but made no small contribution to it of her own.

Her insistence on Pandit Jawaharlal's going out to India to participate in the Indian Congress deliberations, from her sick bed, was evidence of her love for India's cause. Her death was a great loss to the country at this juncture.

The following resolution was unanimously passed after standing:—"This public meeting expresses its great grief at the untimely death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and puts on record the recognition of her great and fearless service in the cause of India's freedom."

This meeting extends its sincere sympathies to Pandit Jawaharlal in his deep sorrow and to the members of his family in their bereavement."

The business of the meeting was suspended for a time, as a mark of respect.

LAHORE JOINS NATIONAL MOURNING

LAHORE, Feb. 29. Complete hartal was observed in the Lahore City to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

In response to the appeal issued by Moulana Zafar Ali Khan and Moulana Abdul Qadir Qasuri, prominent ex-Congress leaders of the Punjab, majority of Muslim shop-keepers also suspended business. In the evening a public meeting under the auspices of the Lahore District Congress Committee was held at Lalpatrai Hall at which Dr. Satyapal, President of the P.P.C.C. and other leaders paid tribute to Mrs. Nehru.

A condolence resolution touching on the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and sympathising with Pandit Jawaharlal in his bereavement was adopted, all standing.

The servants of People Society

has cabled to Pandit Jawaharlal at Lausanne "The servants of People Society members are deeply grieved to learn of the sad demise of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Her death deprives the nation of one of the finest specimens of Indian womanhood and unique patriot."—A.P.

BANGALORE PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE

BANGALORE, Feb. 28. The Bangalore City Municipal Council, Rao Bahadur B. K. Garudachar presiding, on a motion of Narasingappa passed a resolution to-day expressing profound sorrow and its sense of irreparable loss to the country at the sad and untimely demise of Mrs. Kamala Nehru "one of the greatest of India's daughters who has sacrificed her life to the cause of Indian uplift".

The meeting adjourned without transacting any business.

Punjab Participates In National Mourning

LYALLPUR, Feb. 29. The Municipal Committee adjourned its general meeting to-day as a mark of respect to late Mrs. Nehru's memory, after passing a condolence resolution recording deep sense of sorrow of the citizens at Kamala's demise and sympathising with Pandit Jawaharlal in his bereavement.

All markets remained closed throughout to-day. A public meeting of the citizens called for this evening, however, had to be postponed owing to heavy rains.

Reports received from Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and several other places in the province show that Mrs. Kamala's death was mourned as a mark of respect to her memory many educational and other institutions remained closed.—United Press.

Cawnpore Mourns Mrs. Nehru's Death

CAWNPORE, Feb. 29. The sad news of the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru has cast a gloom over Cawnpore. National flags flew half-mast. All Cawnpore markets remained closed. National and Municipal schools also were closed.

A huge silent procession with the portrait of Kamalaji, started Tilak Hall at 3 p.m. and after going through the main streets of the city terminated in a huge meeting. Mr. Narain Prasad presided. A condolence resolution was moved from the chair and passed. Dr. Murarilal, Mr. Brijendra Swarup, Maulana Sharfuddin and Pt. Balkrishna Sharma delivered speeches. A meeting of the City Congress Committee also was held when a similar condolence resolution was adopted.

The Christ Church College staff and students passed a condolence resolution at a meeting.—United Press.

Karachi Tribute To Kamala Nehru

KARACHI, Feb. 29. A public meeting held at Khalkidina Hall this evening to mourn the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru adopted a resolution paying tribute to her services to the cause of national freedom which should be shining example for the sons and daughters of India and extended sympathy with her family in the sad bereavement. Speakers including Mr. Jai Ramdas Dowlatram dwelt on the sacrifices undertaken by the Nehru family.

NATION'S LOSS.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Jai Ramdas declared: Pandit Jawaharlal's loss is nation's loss. Kamala's life should inspire men and women of India. Business was suspended in Indian quarters this afternoon.—A.P.

Condolence Meeting At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29. A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held this evening at the compound of the local Congress House Mr. G. V. Mavankar, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality presiding passed a resolution expressing condolence at the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.—A.P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

